WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 14, 1861.

charged 374 cents per square for each insertion after the first.

No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

To whom all letters on business must be addressed. JAS. FULTON, Editor A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

Terms of Subscription.

panied with the advance subscription, (\$12 50,) will receive he sixth copy gratis for one year. All persons subscribing for this paper since the 29th of october, 1857, will have their papers discontinued on expiation of the time paid for. All former subscribers can one under this rule, if they desire to do so.

RCHITECT AND SUPERINTENDENT, Goldsbero' A will furnish Designs and Specifications for Public and Private Building, with full practical working Drawings, which shall combine constructional solidity, convenience of arrangement, and beauty of form and color, with economy, and furnish those intending to build, with a knowledge of appearance, arrangement, and cost of all improvements Office third door South of Griswold's Hotel.

CLARK & TURLINGTON,
OMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS, &
dealers in Lime, Plaster, Cement and Hair, NORTH WATER STRBET, WILMINGTON, N. C. Solicits consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores, Flour, Corn, Bacon, Timber, &c. REFER TO

H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C. John Dawson, Pres't Wil. Branch Bank of N. C., do. do. W. H. Jones, Cashier Branch Bank Cape Fear, Raleigh, do. GEO. ALDERMAN,

NSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON, N. C. office at I. T. Alderman's Store. Prompt attention paid to business, and solicits patronage m his country friends.

т. н. мскоу & со., ROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, South Water Street, WILMINGTON, N. C. Aug. 23d, 1860.

W. H. ALLEN. COMMISSION MERCHANT, WILMINGTON, N. C. prompt personal attention given to consignments of Na-

val Stores, Cotton, or other Country Produce for sale or April 23d, 1860. R. C. JOHNSON,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C. WILMINGTON, N. C.

A share of the patronage in above line is respectfully solicited. Prompt personal attention will be given to all orders entracted to his care. April 26th, 1860 H. L. HOLMES.

AW OFFICE, PRINCESS STREET, New Journal Building.
ourts of Duplin, Sampson, Bladen, Columbus and New Wilmington, Feb. 16th, 1860.

C. H. ROBINSON & CO., MOMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS. WILMINGTON, N. C. office over J. A. Willard's Store. Entrance corner of ess and Water Streets. March 9, 1860.—158 &29.

ALEX. OLDHAM. EALERS IN GRAIN, AND COMMISSION MER Prompt attention given to the sale of Cotton, Flour, Baon and other Country Produce.

EBENCH'S HOLET

CITY OF NEW YORK.
SINGLE ROOMS 50 CENTS PER DAY. City Hall Square, corner of Frankfort street, (Opposite City Hall.)

Meals, as they may be ordered in the spacious Refectory. R. FRENCH, Proprietor.

WALKER MEARES, RUGGIST AND APOTHECARY, No. 45 MARKET STREET. full stock of Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window Glass

Hair Brushes, Paint Brusees, Toilet Soaps, Fancy Articles, Landreth's Garden Seeds, &c., &c., constantly on hand. The attention of Physicians is especially called to the stock of Medicines, which are warranted as being pure. L. B. HUGGINS & SONS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN GROCER-IES AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE, S. E. Corner Orders from our friends will receive prompt attention.

TPHOLSTERER AND PAPER HANGER, CORNER PRINCESS AND FRONT STREETS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Keeps always on hand and manufactures to order any ar-ticle in the UPHOLSTERING LINE; also, a large assort ment of PAPER HANGINGS, which are put up at short WILLIAM STORES, WILMINGTON, N. C.

Solicits the patronage of his country friends, and all others engaged in the Turpentine business. Office opposite No. 47, North Water street. EDWIN A. KEITH,

COMMISSION MERCHANT, WILMINGTON, N. C. ffers his services to Planters as Factor or Agent for the e of Cotton; will give his personal attention to the sale His Commission for selling Cotton will be 50 cents per le, no additional charge will be made. Cotton forwarded New York for 10 cents per bale.

JOHN MCLAURIN. OMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS, RETER TO John Dawson, Esq., Mayor. E. P. Hall, Esq., President Branch Bank State N. C.

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON, N. C. THOMAS W. PLAYER, Office in M. McInnis' Store, North Water Street.

September 20, 1860—4-1y EDWARD McPHERSON. MERCHANT, No. 6 South Water Street, WILMINGTON, N. C. 50-tf

ORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, WILMINGTON, N. C. Lutterloh's Wharf,

JAMES O. BOWDEN, INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, April 4, 1859.—[31-tf. WILMINGTON, N. C ALFRED ALL STORES, WILMINGTON. N. C. WILMINGTON. N. C.

Will give prompt attention to all business in his line. Feb. 17th, 1860. WILLIAM H. LIPPITT. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, mery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and

ts., immediately opposite SHAW's old stand Wilming-ONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line business. He keeps constantly on hand, Lime, Cement, 14STER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia PRESS BRICK, FIRE BICK, &c.

Stills at the shortest notice W. H. MCRARY & CO...

OMMISSION MERCHANTS, corner Princess and Water REFERENCES :

E. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C. Col. John McRae, Pres't Bank Wilmington, do. do. D. A. Davis, Cashier Branch B'k Cape Fear, Salisbury, do. J. G. Lash, "" "Salem, do. J. Eli Gregg, President of Bank Cheraw, S. C. [Oct 17]

GEO. W. RUSZ.,

ARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

LL PERSONS WHATSOEVER, are hereby forewarned against trespassing upon any of my lands in the country law trespassing upon any of my lands in the country law Hanover, Bladen or Duplin, by cutting timber, king up and carting off lightwood, or any other kind of land to the land of the feeding hogs, ranging stock, hunting for wild hogs without dogs, as the full rigor of the law will be enagainst any person or persons trespassing in the a-ELISHA J. ANDERS. Jan. 24th, 1861.

JONES' HOTEL. HE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully inform his friends well known Jones Hotel will be second to none in the best at a home for the men of business or pleasure. Charges best at a hard every exertion will be made to merit a hard share of the second to none in the best at a hard every exertion will be made to merit a hard share of the second to none in the second March 19th, 1860

Schools.

FRANKLIN SCIENTIFIC & MILITARY INSTITUTE.

(MALE AND FEMALE.)

DUPLIN COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.

THE SIXTH SEMI-ANNUAL SESSION of this Institution commences Tuesday, January 15th, 1861, and continues twenty weeks. It is well supplied with Arms, Apparents of Proposition 1869. ratus, Gymnasium, &c.
The Musical and Ornamental Department is under the charge of Miss Nellie F. Cate, as heretofore.

Terms—\$10, \$15 and \$20 per Session. Board \$8 per month, including washing and fuel. Instruction is given in the various Scientific, Classical and Mathematical Branches. No extras except in Ornamental Department. For catalogues address

CLAUDIUS B. DENSON, Principal, Mt. Olive P. O., Wayne Co., N. C.

GROVE ACADEMY, KENANSVILLE, N. C. S. W. CLEMENT, Principal. DICKSON MALLARD, Ass't.

THE next Session of this School will begin on the 3d of
September, 1860. TERMS PER SESSION:

in higher English,. in Languages and higher Mathematics Contingent Fee.....
Deductions made at the option of the Principal.

Legal Notices.

NOTICE. ORDERED, that a Special Term of the Superior Court of Law be held for the County of Duplin, at the Court House in Kenansville, on the third Monday in March, A. D., 1861, and that publication be made in the Wilmington Jour nal notifying suitors and witnesses in all civil cases to attend.

Copy from the record. HENRY R. KORNEGAY, Clerk. February 7th, 1861.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, COUNTY OF NEW HANOVER. County Court, December Term, 1860. Joseph R. Blossom,) Original Attachment. vs. John Bedford.

THIS CAUSE coming on for argument, and being argued, it is ordered by the Court, that a conditional judgment entered against the Defendant, for the sum of One Hun dred and Eight Dollars: And it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is a non-resident: it i therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal, for six weeks, notifying said de fendant to appear at the next term of the Court of Please and Quarter Sessions, to be held at the Court House in Wil-mington, on the second Monday of March, A. D. 1861, then and there to plead, answer or demur. or judgment final by default will be taken against him, and the property levied

upon be sold to satisfy Plaintiff's debt and costs.

Teste, SAM'L R. BUNTING, Clerk.

Jan. 31, 1861—23-6w Pr. adv. \$5 62 STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

COUNTY OF NEW HANOVER.
County Court, December Term, 1860. O. G. Parsley & Co., Original Attachment. Selden T. Porter,

THIS cause coming on for argument, and being argued it is ordered by the Court that a conditional judgment be entered against the Defendant for the sum of Three Hundred and Ninety-five 39-100 Dollars. And it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendant is a nonresident, it is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal for six weeks, notifying said Defendant to appear at the next term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held at the Court Wilmington, on the second Monday of March, re is a Barber's Shop and Bath Rooms attached to the A. D., 1861, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or dgment final by default will be taken against him, an the property levied upon be sold to satisfy Plaintiff's debt

Jan. 31, 1861-23-6w Pr. adv. \$5 62 STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

NEW HANOVER COUNTY. WHEREAS, information hath this day been made to us, James Garrason and F. H. Bell, two acting Justices of the Peace, in and for said county, upon the oath of James P. Moore, that Peter, a slave, of dark complexion, medium P. Moore, that Peter, a slave, of dark complexion, medium size; five feet five or six inches high, rather good looking, and aged about twenty years, the property of said James P. Moore, has runaway and lies out, supposed to be lurking about the county, in Long Creek, Lower Black River and Upper Black River districts, committing acts of felony and other misdeeds: These, therefore, are to command the said Peter, in the name of the State of North Carolina, to surrender himself forthwith to his said master, or some other person; and we do hereby order this proclamation to be person; and we do hereby order this proclamation to be published at the Court House door, and two other public places in New Hanover county; and two other public places in New Hanover county; and we warn said slave if he does not immediately surrender himself as aforesaid, it shall and may be lawful for any person to take him dead or alive, without accusation or impeachment of any crime whatsoever. Given under our hands and seals, this 2d day

of August, A. D., 1860.

JAS. GARRASON, J. P., (Seal.) F. H. BELL, J. P., (Seal.)
I WILL GIVE A REWARD OF TWENTY-FIVE I WILL GIVE A REWARD OF THE DOLLARS for the delivery of the said PETER to me at my Plantation alive, or Fifty dollars for his head.

Aug. 9. 1860—50-tf JAS. P. MOORE.

Wanted.

NEGROES, NEGROES WANTED. GENTLEMEN, your old customers are yet in mark et. All you who have NEGROES for sale, would do well to give us a call, or address POWELL & McARTHUR, Clinton, N. C. L. A. POWELL. [July 12, 1860-46-1y*

HIGHEST CASH PRICES FOR NEGROES. THE SUBSCRIBER is in the market, and will pay the highest cash prices for NEGROES of any age suitable for the Southern market.

C. T. STEVENS.

Clinton, Sampson Co., N. C., June 21, 1860. 43-1y*

GREAT ATTRACTION. MMENSE reduction in prices at the great Southern Sky Light Gallery, immediately over Marks & Neff, and next door to the Adams' Express Office on Front, below Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.
Pictures 50 cents in large cases, warranted as good as any heretofore taken for one dollar.

Ladies and Gentlemen are most respectfully invited to call and judge for themselves. Pictures made in the most improved and highly finished style of the ert.

L. D. BLACKBURN, Operator.

WE TAKE THIS METHOD of informing the

WE TAKE THIS METHOD of informing the community that we have our new, comfortable Jail finished, and are now prepared to take prices as times will afford. Strict attention paid to Negroes put in our care for sale, but no advances made until times get better. Always put your Negroes where they will get get better. Always put your Negroes where they will get plenty to eat and good lodgings. BARDEN & PETERSON.

OULD respectfully inform their friends and customers, and the public in general, that they are now receiving and opening their stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, to which they invite your attention, feeing confident that their stock is equal, if not superior, to any ever offered in this market, and consists of the following articles:

DRY GOODS.

Alpaccas, Delaines, Calicoes, Bleeched and Brown Sheetings and Shirtings, Osnaburgs, Drills, Canton and Weol Flannels, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Kentucky Jeans, Kerseys, Linsey Stripe and Plaids, Negro and Bed Blankets, Bed Ticking, Cotton and Woolen Hosiery.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

A fine assortment of these articles as ever opened in this

A fine assortment of these articles as ever opened in this market. Prices at a low rate. Men's Calf, Kip and water-proof Boots; Ladies' Gaiters and Morocco Boots; Misses' and Children's Gaiters and Morocco, Kid and Leather Boots, Farmers' Brogans, Negro Men's, Boys' and Women's Brogars.

HATS AND CAPS.

Boots, Farmers Brogans, Regio men is 3-5/5 Brogars.

HATS AND CAPS.

A variety of Men's, Boys', and Children's Hats and Caps, Negro Wool Hats, by the dozen or single.

GROCERIES.

Coffee—Rio, Laguayra and Java; Crushed and Porto Rico Sugars; Common & Syrup Molasses; Flour, Butter, Cheese, Lard, Pork, Pepper, Ginger, Spice, Cloves, Alspice, Mace, Nutmegs, Mustard, Cigars, Tobacco and Smif; Sperm and Adamantine Candles; Candies, Raisins, Alum and Table Salt; Crackers, Salts, Salt Petre, Alum, Sulphur, Coperas, Cream Tartar, Soda, Saleratus, Yeast Powders, Indigo, Camphor, Washing and Toilet Soaps, Powder and Shot, and many other articles too tedious to mention.

HARDWARE.

Pocket and Table Cuttlery, Axes, Hoes, Hatchets, Shovels and Toilet Soaps, Powder and Shot, and many other articles too tedious to mention.

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HARDWARE.

Pocket and Table Cuttlery, Axes, Hoes, Hatchets, Shovels and Toilet Soaps, And Irons, Hooks and Hinges, Kettles, Sauce Pans, Plow Lines, Bed Cords, Shoe Irread, Sein Twine, Meat Cutters and Stuffers, Saws. Trace Chains, Chovels and Toilet, Saleratus, Venez, Gream Tartar, Sodos Berried, Shovels and Toilet Soaps, Powder and Shot, and many other articles too tedious to mention.

They take this opportunity of thanking their customers and friends for the liberal patronage herstofore bestowed, and hope by a strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same. They earnestly deaire all persons to many the same and t

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

MRS. WINSLOW,

An experienced Nurse and Female Physician, presents t the attention of mothers, her SOOTHING SYRUP. which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by soft-ening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay ALL

PAIN and spasmodic action, and is SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS. end upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves RELIEF AND HEALTH TO YOUR INFANTS. We have put up and sold this article for over ten years and CAN SAY, IN CONFIDENCE AND TRUTH of it

what we have never any other medicine FAILED, IN A SIN-TO EFFECT A SOOTHING CURE, when timely what we have never d. Never did we SYRUP. dissatisfaction by On the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in torzas of commendation of its magical effects and medical virtues. We speak in this matter "WHAT WE DO KNOW," after ten years' experience, AND PLEDGE OUR REPUTATION FOR THE FULFILLMENT OF WHAT 21 00 WE HERE DECLARE. In almost every instance where the 1 00 infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most EXPERIENCED and SKILLFUL NURSES in New England, and has been used with NEVER FAILING SUCCESS in THOUSANDS OF CASES.

relieve
GRIPING IN THE BOWELS, AND WIND COLIC
wulsions. which, i and overcome connot speedily remewer believe it the REMEDY IN THE TEETHING WORLD, in all cases of D Y SE N TERY

IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from teething, or any other cause. We would say to every mother who has a child suffering from any of the foregoing complaints—DO NOT LET YOUR PREJUDICES, NOR THE PREJUDICES OF OTHERS, stand between you and your suffering child, and the relief that will be SURE—yes, ABSOLUTELY SURE—to follow the use of this medicine, if timely used. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York,

is on the outside wrapper.
Sold by Druggists throughout the world.
Principal Office, 13 Cedar Street, N. Y. PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE. Sold in Wilmington N. C., by WALKER MEARES. Feb. 25th, 1860 147-3m-2 147-3m-27-1▼ PAINTS_PAINTS.

TOURE WHITE LEAD; Snow White Zinc Linseed Oil, Varnish, Patent Dryers, &c. For sale whole ale and retail, by
W. H. LIPPITT,
Feb. 16. Druggist & Chemist.

PAINTS AND OILS. 10.000 LBS. Pure White Lead; 5,000 lbs. Pure White Zinc; 500 lbs. Pure White Zinc, in Varnish!; 500 lbs. Silver Paint in Oil; 50 bbls. " " dry ass 10 " Spanish Brown; " dry assorted; Venetian Red: Yellow Ochre; Linseed Oil; Lard Oil; 2 " Best Sperm Oil; 300 lbs. Chrome Green, in oil and dry;

"Yellow, in Oil and dry. For sale W. H. LIPPITT,
Druggist & Chemist wholesale and retail, by Oct. 2-5-tf

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the morning of the 5th instant, my Negro Man DICK, 24 years of age, about 5 feet, 5 or 6 iach es high, quick spoken, and intelligent. Also, Negro man SUSAN, (his wife,) and boy child, 2 years old. Susan is about 20 years old, very likely, with very white teeth. I will give the above reward to have the Negroes delivered to many agenced in any injust that Lean cost tham agent. ed to me, or secured in any jail so that I can get them again WILLIAM H. HOLMES.
Clinton, Sampson county, N. C., Nov. 22, 1860.—13-tf.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, about three months since, a negro woman named BRIDGETT. She walks since, a negro woman named BRIDGETT. She walks lame, but quick, of dark complection, low built, aged about 35 or 40 years. She is supposed to be lurking on the Sound, in the neighborhood of Wrightsville. The above reward will be paid for her confinement in Wilmington Jail, An additional reward of TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS will

be paid for information that will lead to the conviction of any person harboring said negro. JERE, J. KING.

General Notices.

MARY S. McCALEB, PROPRIETRESS.

OLD STAND.

THE SUBSCRIBER takes this method of returning her sincere thanks to her numerous friends for the liberal patronage her house has received for the past few years, and would respectfully inform the public that she is prepared to accommodate Boarders—either Transient or Regular—on the most liberal terms.

Her house being situated on the South side of Chestnut

treet, below Front, is in a convenient location to business. Her table will at all times be found amply provided with the best the market affords. Her rooms are kept in the best possible manner, rendering every comfort and convenience

possible manner, rendering to her guest in her power.

A continuance of public patronage is respectfully solicit-MARY S. McCALEB. Dr. WILL. D. SOMERS,

AVING PREPARED HIMSELF TO MEET THE VArious exigencies of his profession, and permanently located at Lillington, N. C., tenders his services to the citizens of the village and surrounding country, and hopes, by a conscientious discharge of the duties of his vocation, to merit the confidence and patronage of the public.

May be found, when not engaged, at his Office, opposite the Masonic Lodge.

Orders left with Messrs. Blumenthal & Co., will be promptly attended to.

[Aug. 31, 1860.—1-tf]

[Aug. 31, 1860.—1-tf ly attended to.

THE UNDERSIGNED have entered into Co-Partnership in the town of Wilmington, N. C., under the firm and style of SOUTHERLAND & COLEMAN, for the purpose of buying and selling NEGRO SLAVES, where the highest cash prices will be paid.

They also have a house in Mobile, Alabama, where they will receive and sell Slaves on commission. Liberal advances made upon Slaves left with them for sale.

D. J. SOUTHERLAND.

JAMES C. COLEMAN.

August 1st. 1859.

CO-PARTNERSHIP. THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a Co-part nership, under the name and style of McINTIRE & BROWN, for the purpose of conducting a Wholesale and Retail Dry Goods business in Wilmington, N. C.
R. M. McINTIRE, JNO. BROWN.

have been selected with great care expressly for this mar-ket, and which will be offered at the lowest possible rates for cash and to prompt paying customers.

We respectfully solicit a share of public patronage, as we shall endeavor at all times to render satisfaction to those

who patronize us. orders promptly and faithfully executed.

McINTIRE & BROWN. R. M. McIntire, for the past five years with Hedrick & Ryan.
Jno. Brown, late of Kenansville.

TO MILL OWNERS. THIS IS TO CERTIFY, that we, the undersigned, have seen the performance of a new Water Wheel, invented by George W. Armstrong, of Sampson county, No. Ca. It grinds a bushel of good meal in 3 minutes and 48 seconds, with seven feet 5 inches of water, and saves half the water with comparison of other wheels.

HARDY HERRING.

HARDY HERRING. JOHN BARDEN. JAS. H. LAMB. DANIEL JOHNSON. R. W. TATOM.

Dec. 12th, 1860.
Further particulars relative to the above wheel, can be learned by application to, or addressing the subscriber at learned by application to, or addressing the subscriber at Dobbinsville Post Office, Sampson county, N. C.

GEO. W. ARMSTRONG.

17-3m

FRONT STREET, (BELOW MARKET STREET,) Wilmington, N. C.

L. A. HART & JOHN C. BAILEY, PROPRIETORS,
DRASS AND IBON CASTINGS, finished or unfinished;
new Machinery made and put up; old Machinery overhauled; all kinds of Patterns, Ornamental and Architectural; will supply Drafts of all kinds of Machinery and Mill
Work generally.
All work warranted to be as represented. Orders respecifully solioited.
Also Turpentine Stills and Copper Work in all its branches.
Hovember! 1th, 1859—11-1y.

For Sale and to Let.

WILL BE SOLD, at the place where the subscriber now lives, on FRIDAY, the 15th of February, the following property—to wit: FIVE HUNDRED BUSHELS CORN; SEVERAL HUNDRED LBS. OF PORK; THREE FINE HORSES; CATTLE AND HOGS; ONE BUGGY; FARM-ING TOOLS, HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNI-

LANDS FOR SALE IN BRUNSWICK COUNTY. AVING MORE LANDS than I can work to any advan-tage, I am desirous to sell at a great sacrifice, 1420 Acres, situated from one to two miles of the W. & M. R. B., 22 miles from Wilmington, at \$2 50 per acre; about 100 acres of which is under cultivation; over 100 acres of good Swamp Land, easily drained. Any quantity of the best Shell Marl may be had on the place. Also, some Turpentine, Lightwood, Oak, Cypress, Ash, Bickory, and Poplar. If the above Lands do not suit, I will sell, immediately on the W. & M. B. R., 22 miles from Wilmington, 1100 acres of Land, upon which is the best blue shell marl, some Turpencords of pine wood may be sold annually. If desired all of the above Lands would be sold. An examination will conthe above Lands would be sold. An examination will convince any one that these Lands are offered for less than one-half their value. One-third cash will be required; negro property or town lots would be taken in exchange for the balance, or good endorsed notes with interest, payable in one and two years. Possession will be given of either or both places immediately, if sold before the first of April, but if not disposed of by that time, possession will not be CESS in THOUSANDS OF CASES.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly

Any person wishing to examine the premises, will get a ticket to Byrdsville, on the W. & M. R. R.

Any inquiry addressed to Byrdsville P. O., Brunswick county, N. C., concerning said lands, will be promptly ansible; for words in such a case would soon lead to somethin a little more active, requiring at least a little more exercis

FOR SALE. THE SUBSCRIBERS have on hand a STILL which they desire to sell. It is nearly new, having been run only ne year—in size it will hold fifteen barrels, and is complete n all its fixtures. We will sell it on six months' time by giving good City acceptance. Apply to Roux & Co., Fernandina, or to F. M. Myrell, Steamboat Agent, Savannah, or to the subscribers.

TEMPLE & BRO., Nov. 1, 1860.-10-tf

THE SUBSCRIBER having determined to go South, offers for sale his entire possession of LANDS in New Hanover county, 30 miles from Wilmington, and one mile from the Cape Fear River, in Caintuck District, there being about 360 acres in all, of which 35 acres are drained about 200 acres more to clear, all heavy growth Swamp Land, being a portion of the well-known JUNIPER AND BEAR SWAMPS, and the balance UPLAND. The Swamp is well adapted to the production of Corn, Peas, Potatoes and Rice. On the Plantation is a very good DWELLING HOUSE nearly new, and all necessary out-houses, and a good Well of Water. The place is pleasantly located, and as healthy as any in the State. Also, another tract immediately on the Cape Fear River, containing 152 acres, about 2 miles from the above pleateties all forced for the proposed. 2 miles from the above plantation, all fenced for the purpose of a Pasture. There is about 40 acres cleared and well adapted to Corn, Peas, Pumkins, &c. Also, there is any quantity of OAK AND ASH WOOD handy to the river, which can, with little labor, be turned into money. Any person wishing to settle himself on as valuable and pleasperson wishing to settle nimself on as valuable and pleas-antly located a place as any in this[country—in a good neigh-borhood—would do well to call soon, as I am sure the place is too well known to remain on hand long. Apply to the subscriber on the premises, or address Arthur Bourdeaux, Caintuck P. O., New Hanover county, N. C. April 19, 1860.—34-tf ARTHUR BOURDEAUX.

LANDS FOR SALE. immediately.

Ashwood, Bladen County, N. C., Feb. 24, 1860. 27-tf

TO SCHOOL TEACHERS. THE EXAMINING COMMITTEE appointed by the Superintendents of Common Schools for New Hanover County, will meet at my office on SATURDAY, 16TH FEBRUARY, at 10 o'clock A. M. Those interested will please attend.

S. D. WALLACE, Chairman.

NOTICE. THE UNDERSIGNED having been elected Inspector of Naval Stores, hereby solicits a share of public patron-age, and promises that he will give prompt attention to all

business entrusted to his hands.

JNO. M. HENDERSON.
29-1y*

THE SUPPLY MILL, Brunswick Co., N. C., is now in operation, at which can be obtained any of the following Lumber, viz: Pine, Cypress, Juniper, Oak, Ash and Hickory. Orders for any of the above can be filled and sent to any point desired, from Florida to Baltimore, or else where, if necessary.

JNO. MERCER. where, if necessary.

most complete and suitable selection of the latest and most approved styles of entirely new IMPROVED PLOUGHS made of steel or iron, suitable to different soils and the different changes of ploughing that may be required. These Ploughs consist of sweeps, hollow and solid; also various sizes of Shovels, double or single turning MOULD BOARDS; COTTON or POTATOE SCRAPERS. Also, new ground and spherical PLOUGHS.

Harness, Trunk, Saddlery, Leather & Oil Establishment No. 5 Market street. Jan. 15, 1861.

TURE, &c., &c. Also, will be hired out, all or a part of the NEGROES belonging to the same; the place perhaps rented out.

W. H. WALKER.

Jan. 24th, 1861. Holden. With you I take an everlasting leave, as will every honest democrat in the country. From you many young democrats learned their first lessons in Secession in 1850, when Gov. Cobb, of Georgia, Toombs and many other distinguished statesmen were denounced because they preferred the compromise measures to disunion at that time, and when Climpan Venable Designation. and when Clingman, Venable, Davis, and the whole host of South Carolina statesmen were praised and commended for insisting upon a full recognition of our rights. The Secessionists of that day found much favor from the hands of the Editor of the Standard, and Secession was the theme upon which he daily discanted. Every one who opposed it were "submissionists" But lo! and behold, what a change has come over the spirit of his dream. "Submissionists" is now of opinion, and insists that every one who entertains the opinions I may happen to entertain, is either ignorant or corrupt, I have no other feelings for the man but those of contempt, and prefer to have as few words with him as posadapted to the growth of Corn, Cotton and Potatoes, and

of some other members of the body than the tongue. How is it with the Editor of the Standard? A great question connected with our Federal affairs is presented to the people. Many of Mr. Holden's hitherto warmest personal and country good service by supporting him; and perhaps it may be that he thought those men who supported him and desired his promotion understood his designs, and supported him because they sympathised with the practice of such arts as "demagogues" and "politicians" resort to whenever they get in a straight

political triends have dared to differ with him in relation to this great question, and forthwith he denounces indiscrimi-

nately every one who differs with him as "dishonest dema

Berhaps the Editor may understand the practice of such arts as these terms would imply much better than many simple-hearted men who once thought that they were doing the

Why cannot the Standard meet the discussion of these questions fairly and in a proper spi it? Does he suppose that he has grown so large that he has a right to command? Is he more than a man? Why cannot a gentleman differ with the Editor and still be honest?

Has Mr. Holden all the intetligence, all the patriotism, i

the Country? I know at least a few men in North Carolina

who are equally as intelligent and equally as honest—men who would never shrink from a contest of any sort, intellectual or otherwise, with the Editor of the Standard, and men, too, who can differ with Mr. Holden and still think it no good cause for them to denounce him as "dishonest and convert."

question involving a common interest, is it not? Has Mr Holden more interest in the question than others? I opine

not. If I am correct in supposing that we have a common interest at stake in the question to be determined, why

should we not talk about it as friends? What do we differ about? Why, the Northern States of this Confederacy have

What is it that we are contending about? A

ever they get in a straight.

corrupt.'

"corrupt disunionists.

VALUABLE SWAMP LANDS FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale 2,500 ACRES OF LAND, situated South of and immediately on the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road, 22 to 24 miles from Wilmington. Their advantages in regard to health, soil, timber, summer and winter range for stock, with the natural advantages and small expense of draining, cannot be excelled in the State. Having more land than I can use I am offering them at a lower price per acre than any in this section. These lands are pronounced by judges to be fine cotton lands. Persons wishing to examine the said lands will please address me at Westbrooks Post Office, Bladen county, N. C., stating the time they will be at Maxwell's Depot, on said road, and I will meet them there and show them the lands. Those wishing to know anything concerning them before visiting will write and I will answer them ing them before visiting will write, and I will answer them immediately.

J. A. ROBESON.

B. R. HOOD having changed his business from a Carriage Factory to a PLOUGH FACTORY, respectfully informs the citizens of Sampson and the adjoining Counties, that he expects to manufacture and keep constantly on hand the most complete and suitable selection of the latest and and subsoil PLOUGHS. All of these plough hoes are used upon three stocks, which may be changed by means of bolts to suit every farmer's convenience. I will also sell State or County Rights, or District or Farm Rights. Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to. All letters addressed to BOLD R. HOOD, at Clinton, N. C. Jan 24th, 1861.

AGRICULTURAL I.4 PLEMENTS.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs the public that he has rented the brick warehouse of E. P. Hall, Esq., and has it now stored with every variety of PLOUGHS AND PLOUGH CASTINGS, CORN SHELLERS, STRAW CUTTERS, CANAL BARROWS, TURPENTINE AXES, GRINDSTONES, SHOVELS, SPADES, HOES, &c., which we are selling at lower prices than they can be purchased elsewhere.

We are receiving, weekly, large supplies of Ploughs, stamped with the names of the best makers; and our arrangements for procuring them from the manufactories enable us to sell them at prices that will defy competition.

JAMES WILSON,

Harness, Trunk, Saddlery, Leather & Oil Establishment,

Harness, Trunk, Saddlery, Leather & Oil Establishment,
Jan. 15, 1861.

Por the Journal.

No. 5 Market street.
Jan. 15, 1861.

Por the Journal.

Por the Journal.

No. 6 Market street.
Jan. 15, 1861.

Por the Journal.

I hen they will have the chance. Will they attempt to grant of the State of the Produced to the injury of the "O' rolins Guards" by a communication under the signature "Militaire," published in the Daily Journal of the State and the "Williamington Bille Guards" Into a Company is not exactly fair to either organization. It is just about as week since it was undertaken to get up the company of Carolina Guards. Each day adds to its numbers, and the "Williamington Bille Guards" into a company of Carolina Guards.

Il Wilmington contains twelve or thirteen thousand in habitants, certainly six companies ough the best propertor of the sound in the community, subject to military duty, might be suited, and afforded an opportunity of learning the drill and the sea will be single the sea while single the sea when the saw would not be stated and afforded an opportunity of learning the drill and the sea while single the sea would be subject to military duty, might be suited, and afforded an opportunity of learning the drill and the community, subject to military duty, might be suited, the community, subject to military duty, might be suited, the community, subject to military duty, might be suited, the community, subject to military duty, might be suited, the community, subject to military duty, might be suited, and afforded an opportunity of learning the drill and the community, subject to military duty, might be suited, the community, subject to military duty, might be suited, the community of learning the drill and the community of learning the drill and the community of learning and drill and the community and the suited of the subject of the suited to be a permanent organization of the sui

Messrs. Fulfow & Prick, — dents.—I set with most easiest of the cities were not so much Republicanized, or I sto Mr. R.—D.—at this office. He is an old line whig, but is like the "Whigs of the Revolution," a patriot. Though fifty odd years old, and in the easiest circumstances, he shoulders his musket in the military company at this place, and declares that we have rights, and it is our duty to protect and defend them.

Yery respectfully years,

At Pensacola on the 2d inst., a truce was concluded between the United States and "allied forces." The Ministry of sissippians were to remain until relieved.

The cities were not so much Republicanized, or I should say abolitionized, at the late election. The rural districts did the werk, and in the late election. The rural districts did the werk, and in them I have yet to see any evidences of a change.

But suppose the reign is to be short. Before another the liver up foreign goods consigned to Louisville importers uncled evils must be entailed upon the South, such as she cannot recover for the United States and "allied forces." The Ministry of the Bouth; and can they do no harm in that length of time?

After their enactments are passed can they be repealed with-large and the first was so, they would have heard of it, as they are in if it was so, they would have heard of it, as they are in if it was so, they communication with Fort Wise.

The New Orleans custom-house authorities refuse to de-liver up foreign goods consigned to Louisville importers uncled evils must be entailed upon the South. Meed I point out how?—

Will not both branches of the United States and "allied forces." The Ministry of the Bouth; and can they do no harm in that length of time?

After their enactments are passed can they be repealed with-large and the duties thereon be paid at New Orleans custom-house authorities refuse to de-liver up foreign goods consigned to Louisville invertees the Louisville surveyor will grant can celling certificates for the best of the control of the south and the pres

out the assent of Abe Lincoln, unless the conservative should get two thirds of both branches of the Congress? MESSRS. EDITORS:—The North Carolina Standard opens in its leader of the 31st January, thus: "The Convention bill passed its final reading in the Commons last night, and was ordered to be enrolled." Further on the Editor says, "The bill has passed in an excellent shape. It is for the people now to come forward and act." And, wondrous to tell, the next sentence commences, "We come forward," that is, the Editor of the Standard, who prides himself upon being self-denominated arent of the people—authorized at Will not Lincoln be in power after his inauguration four years from the 4th of March next? And does any one for a moment suppose that the "upheavings" of society in the North are likely to be so great as to give us two thirds of the Congress from the Northern States, even with the in-fluence of the border States who may remain in the Union? These questions when answered show a state of facts that no man can ignore in considering this subject, unless his purpose be to deceive. "Beware of wolves in sheep's clothing" is a good warning to the people of North Carolina in this crisis, and it becomes them to look well to the that is, the Editor of the Standard, who prides himself upon being self-denominated agent of the people—authorized at all times to speak for, and in behalf of, the dear people, "to say, in the very outset, that the issue presented is Union or Disunion. Let the Union men of all parties rally in every neighborhood and county in the State. Let mass meetings be held in every county, and the best, the ablest, and the strongest Union men be nominated. Henceforth there are but two parties in North Carolina," &c. Farewell, friend Holden. With you I take an everlesting leaves as will every matter in order that they may determine who are the

matter in order that they may determine who are the "volves."
What a farce is being enacted throughout the land to deceive and lull the people! It becomes patriots every where to be on the alert—to determine to take their own interests into their own hands. Commissioners are sent from the various portions of the Union to meet in Washington City to patch up the Union, on the 4th day of February. Who has any confidence to believe that any thing will be effected? Look at the character of the men who are sent. The abolition Governor of Massachusetts sends Hons. Edward Everett and Robert C. Winthrop. Does any one believe that these gentlemen reflect the sentiments of Massachusetts? Where, O! where is the evidence? Look at Everett's vote. The whole thing is a cheat, and only calculated ett's vote. The whole thing is a cheat, and only calculated

setis? Where, or where is the evidence? Look at Everett's vote. The whole thing is a cheat, and only calculated to quiet the minds of our people to give Black Republicanism an opportunity of riding into power over us. Be not deceived my countrymen. The true watchman will always sound the alarm at the approach of danger.

The Editor of the Standard is rather desperate about now. He has deceived his old political associates, and is determined to make a desperate effort to crush them, because they refuse and repudiate his dictation. It is not his love for the people, but his inordinate love of power, together with his great anxiety to have it in his hands to revenge himself upon men who dare to be freemen, that he is working after. He now says that the Convention Bill is all right. Has he said a word to promote its passage? On the contrary, has he not said everything to embarrass it that he could? Was he not engaged day after day in lobbying through the Legislature to embarrass the Bill and its friends—even at the very time he was writing against Gov. Ellis, and abusing him for no other reason than because the Governor thought it not disrespectful to the members to go in the House and Senate Chamber during the sessions of the two Houses? When was it heard before that it was undignified for the Governor of a State to he seen manifestics. two Houses? When was it heard before that it was undig-nified for the Governor of a State to be seen manifesting nified for the Governor of a State to be seen manifesting sufficient interest in the legislation of the country to visit the Legislative Halls to witness the proceedings? But, says the Standard, Gov. Bragg. Gov. Reid, &c., did not do it.—
Two years ago the Editor thought Gov. Bragg was about the Halls a little too much to promote the prospects of Mr. Holden to a seat in the United States Senate. Everybody knows that Gov. Reid, during his term of office, might be seen frequently about the two Houses, greeting his fellow-citizens in his usual kind and affable manner. But Governor Graham did not do it, says the Standard. When did Gov. Graham and the Editor of the Standard sign their truce.—No reader of the Standard surely has forgotten how virulently Gov. Graham was assailed through the columns of the lently Gov. Graham was assailed through the columns of the Standard but a short time ago. Then he was the worst kind of Federalist, and even a Revolutionist in 1854 and 1856, acto redefaits, and even a reconstruction 1834 and 1836, according to the Standard. Does he think that an aristocratic Federalist, and Revolutionist, a fit person to furnish an example for a Democratic Governor? Has Gov. Graham changed? or has the Editor of the Standard?

In 1858 Judge Douglas was unfit to be trusted, even a "demagogue," (that polite epithet which occurs so frequently in the columns of the Standard of late,) because he demanded that the Lecompton (Kansas) Constitution should be voted on by the people before he would consent to vote for the admission of Kansas into the Union as as State. But now & r. Holden "demands" that the people shall vote on the work of any North Carolina Convention before it is to become binding. This, he says, he "demanded," and he boasts that the Legislature had to yield to him. When will wonders cease? What a power this man must possess!—His demands are all in the name of the people! Truly his His demands are all in the name of the people! Truly his knowledge must be wonderful to understand so well the

elected, by a very large majority, a man to be President of the United States who avows that a large portion of the prowishes of the people.

"Henceforth," says the Standard, "there are but two parties in North Carolina." Ah! "Under which King, perty of the South is not in fact property—not so recognized by him and his section;—that this species of property is offensive to the tender sensibilities of the people of the North—that the people of the North must put down the institution of slavery, an institution in which I do not hesitate to say all our prosperity in the South is involved—that the Southern citizen must forsake his property and leave it behind him, or he cannot participate in the enjoyment of the Territories of the common Government equally with the Northern citizen—that the States shall not have the power of controlling their domestic policy, nor even control their police regulations—all this and much more, and this man Abraham Lincoln and his party say that the principles avowed by them shall be the policy of the General Government as soon as he gets into power—that the army of the United States shall be brought to bear against the South to enforce obedience to the mandates and biddings of Black Republicanism. Some of us say we will never submit to this domineering and unjust policy. Mr. Holden says "Let Lincoln Some people have suspected the Standard of a desire to return to his first love, since the democratic party began to some people have suspected the Standard of a desire to return to his first love, since the democratic party began to withdraw their patronage from him. Take care Mr. Syme. You will have to divide liberally, or you may find yourself in a difficulty with the man who can "kill and make alive." It used to be said in the Standard that "democratic principles were eternal. I then believed the assertion, and so believe now; and if so, there will always be a party to advocate them. But they are gone with the Standard. "Eternal" means a short time, it would seem with its Editor, only so long as the pay is kept up. Like some people say of a Roman Catholic Priest, he can only pray to rescue the lost from perdition while he sees the change in reach.

But says the Standard, "remember that the disunion leaders deceived you last year, when they told you that they were Union men, and that the election of Lincoln would not be good cause for dissolution. They have deceived you one time—that was their fault, if they deceive you again the fault will be yours." This Mr. Holden addresses to the people whom he loves so much. Who the Editor means by the term "the disunion leaders" of course we are left only to infer. Mr. Brown, of Caswell, whose praise is constantly upon the tongue of the Editor, and whose speeches, or rather the repetition of the same old speech, fills a large portion of the columns of the Standard, has several times recently used very similar language in regard to the supporters of Mr. Breckinridge. It may be that Mr. Breckinridge's supporters said that the mere election of any man to the Presidency would not furnish sufficient cause of itself to dissolve the Union; but that any true State's Rights man said in the late canvass that the election of Abraham Linbe inaugurated," submit to him and see what he will do, and then it is time enough to resist after the thing is accomplished. Never, "lock your stable while the horse is there, wait until he is stolen, then there is something done to induce you to take the precaution to lock it." He says, however, that this is no submission to Black Republicanism.—Oh, no, he would not think of such a thing. He would resist that "'till the last armed foe expires." It is almost a fighting matter to talk about "submissionists." Well, I must say that I am not much inclined to believe they are as anxious to fight as they sometimes pretend. I have no desire to to fight as they sometimes pretend. I have no desire to question their personal courage, (I mean the Union savers who howl incessantly about the glorious Union,) I think many of them very clever gentlemen in their private relations, and dissolve the Union; but that any true State's Rights man said in the late canvass that the election of Abraham Lincoln, with all its surroundings, would not furnish sufficient cause, I do not believe. Why hear even the Standard, whose Editor I suppose is at least a "leader" in his own estimation. On the 12th of September, 1860, I find the following in the Standard: "We are, indeed, in the midst of a crisis, bloodless, only as yet. We are on the very verge of the gravest and rest approximate the standard of the gravest and rest. possess a fair share of personal courage; but then I would like to be understood to say that when they redden in the suppose they frighten any one.

Let the people look at these things and judge for themselves. Ought North Carolina to forsake her Southern sister States who are identified in interest with her to the herself on to the car of Black Republicanism? This you must do, if the policy of the Standard and those who agree with him is to be adopted. Let us consider the matter quietly and in a proper spirit. There is no use in becoming excited. Let us consider well our real interest. Is the policy of the Black Republican party calculated to endanger the interests of the a crisis, bloodless, only as yet. We are on the very verge of the gravest and most momentous events, which may, and probably will, terminate in serious disasters to our common country. * * * Within the next two months there will have closed the most important, if not the most exciting coniest for Presidential Electors under the provisions of the Constitution, that has ever occurred in the Union. * * * Under the critical circumstances by which we are surrounded, this Presidential election is the most serious and alarming to the friend of his country that has ever occurred in the history of the nation. Thoughtful and wise men believe that the government itself is endangered—and the most indifferent cannot be callous to the imminent perils which

m is to be adopted. Let us consider the matter quietly and in a proper spirit. There is no use in becoming excited. Let us consider well our real interests. Is the policy of the Black Republican party calculated to endanger the interests of the constitution, that has ever occurred in the Union. * * * Under the provisions of the Constitution provisions of the Constitution, that has ever occurred in the Union. * * * Under the provisions of the Constitution, that has ever occurred in the Union. * * * Under the provisions of the Constitution, that has ever occurred in the Union. * * * Under the provisions of the Constitution, that has ever occurred in the Union. * * * Under the provisions of the Constitution, that has ever occurred in the Union. * * * Under the provisions of the Constitution, that has ever occurred in the Union. * * * Under the provisions of the Constitution, that has ever occurred in the Union. * * * Under the provisions of the Constitution, that has ever occurred in the Union. * * * Under the provisions of the Constitution, that has ever occurred in the Union. * * * Under the provisions of the Constitution, that has ever occurred in the Union. * * * Under the provisions of the Constitution that has ever occurred in the Union. * * * Under the provisions of the Constitution that has ever occurred in the Union. * * * Under the provisions of the Constitution that has ever occurred in the Union. * * * Under the provisions of the Union of the Union that has ever occurred in the Union. * * * Under the provisions of the Union of the Ever the provisions of the Union of the Union that has ever occurred in the Union. * * * Under the Ever the Provisions of the Union of the Union that has ever occurred in the Union. * * * Under the Ever the Provisions of the Union of the Union that has ever occurred in the Union of the Union that has ever occurred in the Union of the Union that has ever occurred in the Union of the Union that has ever occurred in the Union of the Union that has ever occurred in the Union of t

THE ELECTION

For Convention or No Convention takes place in every county throughout North Carolina on the 28th of this Delegates to said Convention.

Every county is entitled to as many Delegates as it has Representatives in availing themselves of the stay. the House of Commons.

MASS CONVENTION.

ceedings of meetings held in the county, which nominated or recommended candidates to be voted for on the about. 28th inst. by the States Rights or secession party of New Hanover county as delegates to the State Conat the Court House last night, when they passed resolutions on the same subject. It will be seen that these resolutions name Wednesday next, the 20th inst., for the meeting of the people in Mass Convention to select candidates. We have no doubt that Wednesday next will be as early as a mass meeting can be had-and take occasion here to request, and at the same time to urge upon the people of the country to respond to this call, and assemble here, as many as can leave their homes, for a general consultation. Let us have as large an assemblage of the bone and sinew of the country as possible. Let them bring forth their most able men - men in whose Danville Railroad. hands they are willing to place the destinies of the cause of their test interests in the present crisis-men who are known to be with the South, and who are, and will interest of some parties to agitate for their repeal? The be found battling for our rights to the last.

It is hardly necessarily for us to say here that the three meetings which have already been held, suggest the names of the Hon. Wm. S. Ashe and Robert H. Cowan, Esq. These gentlemen, we have every reason developement of the resources and the enhancement of to believe, will be as acceptable to the masses as any the value of real estate in other sections. When this is that can be brought forward-but in saying this much, we do not wish to embarrass the Convention. We only prominently before the people. It is sufficient to say that should be paid. we fully endorse the resolution adopted by the meeting last night, that we pledge ourselves to support the nominees of said Convention, "provided they are uncompromising secessionists." The state of the country demands this much of every true friend of the South.

Since our issue of Saturday the great and leading topics of conversation on our streets and in all other places, (Churchs excepted,) when men do congregate, have been the stay-law passed last week by the Senate of this State, and, as we are assured, almost certain to be passed by the House of Commons: and next to this we have had the news that the provisional Congress or Convention, at Montgomery, had chosen Jefferson Davis, President; and A. H. Stephens, Vice President, of the Southern Confederacy, all these arrangements being of course in their nature temporary and provisional, but indicating a determination to stand the hazard of the die and see the thing out to the bitter end.

Opinions differ with regard to the operation of the proposed stay-law. From what we have been able to learn, the preponderating sentiment here is against it, the general opinion being that its operation will be injurious, not simply to the creditor class, but also to the debtor. Such appears to be the prevailing conviction among the merchants and traders here, or a vast majority of them. A meeting was held on the subject in the Town Hall on Saturday night, of which the proceedings will be found in to-day's paper. They will be laid be-

We have not seen the Act at length, and therefore cannot speak of its details with certainty. Until we do so see the bill we forbear any decided expression of opinion. We are aware that anything purporting to be for the relief of the people asserts, in virtue of its title, a high claim upon the attention of legislators, especially at a time like this; we are also ready to give credit for sincerity to the authors and supporters of such bill or bills, still we cannot help asking ourselves whether, in practice this or that bill will answer the purpose for which it is designed-whether it will, in fact, tend to the relief of the people. This admits of serious doubt. We can only trust that the bill, if passed, may not result in giving to these doubts a disastrous confirmation. We hope, however, that we may be mistaken, both in the terms of the bill and in the operation of its provis-

If possible we will obtain a copy for publication tomorrow. We can only remark, as a general thing, that all attempts to interfere with the regular course of trade, or change the obligations or sanctions of contracts, or of the laws for their enforcement existing at the time of their being made, are almost certain to result in injury to "the people," however much they may tend to ease or assist particular persons. The difficulties under which the people labor and from which relief is sought are the result of panic-of want of confidence. Nothing that does not tend to remove this panic, and to restore this lost confidence can really afford healthy relief to the people at large. This cannot be done by lessening any security or adopting any panic measure.

Daily Journal, 11th inst.

DR. DEEMS' SCHOOL AT WILSON.-Dr. Deems has lately added materially to his schools, which have been mendation from us is deemed hardly necessary. Doctor man now occupies the same position in Dr. Deems' and still more worthy of a liberal patronage than ever heretofore. We have every reason to believe that those who may patronize the institution.

P. J. SINCLAIR, Esq., of the Fayetteville North Carclinian, has commenced the publication of the Tri-Weekly North Carolinian, which is intended as a campaign paper and news journal, to be continued for six weeks. It will take strong Southern Rights ground, and no doubt be as its Editor promises, a spicy sheet. Price for the campaign only 50 cents. Published every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. Send in the cash and take the Tri-Weekly.

We are requested to state that there is something wofully wrong on the mail route from Raleigh to Onslow C. H. A correspondent says he mailed a letter at Rale gh on the 27th of January, which reached Richlands on the 4th of February-eight days on the route-when three or four days, at farthest, is sufficient time.

T. J. Purdie, Esq , is the Southern Rights candidate for convention in Bladen. Mr. Purdie's former political classification was that of an old line whig.

The Opposition candidate is George Cromartie, Esq.

Our Raleigh correspondent says that the following ers, L. Hinton, Esqrs., and Doct. Williamson.

From the Daily Journal, 12th inst. ville Conne

Anxious to see the Act generally known as the "Stay Law," which is now before the House of Commons of this State and also to give our readers an opportunity of seeing it for themselves, we telegraphed yesterday to a friend in Raleigh to send us a copy, if possible, by return mail. He writes us that the Act has not been printed month, February. At the same time and it was impossible to get a copy made for us before nolls will be opened for the election of the mail closed yesterday afternoon. We learn from a private source that the law is nearly certain to pass the House of Commons, but with modifications ;- among others one requiring security to be given by parties

A bill to charter a road from the Company's Shope to Milton, in Caswell county, with the right to connect with the Richmond and Danville Railroad, passed its We have within the last few days published the pro- third reading in the Senate yesterday. This is the "Danville Connection" which has been so much talked tion. They toth favor the immediate secession of North

This, or a similar bill, has already passed the House and will no doubt become a law, so we may as well make vention. The Cape Fear Minute Men held a meeting up our minds to it at once. We thought at one time not yet got out candidates. that this action might have been staved off for a few years longer, but never doubted that it would sooner or later be forced through. It is an illustration of the value of compromises. A few years ago the so-called North Carolina Railroad was brought forward and ac-Danvillie project agreeing to accept it as a substitute Mobile. for that project. How long has that compromise stood? What has been its result? Why, it has stood about half a dozen years, and the result has been that the State money has built the largest part of the Charlotte and

Again, what are the compromises of the Constitution of 1835 worth now, when it appears to be the political clause relating to the taxation of pegro slaves was allowed to stand undisturbed until the representatives of the large slave-holding and tax-paying counties had been will not be able to effect any compromise. See dispatches persuaded into agreeing to incur a heavy debt for the in to-day's paper. done, then comes the turn-then, after the debt has been contracted, comes the demand for a change of the basis allude to their names here as having been already brought under which, when contracted, it was agreed that it

When we find things like this at home among the staid and law-abiding people of North Carolina, what have we to expect of compromises made with the people of sections having little or no interest in common with us, and whose course for many years has been that of hostility; whose language has been that of abuse? No compromise in public matters survives long after it becomes the interest of one party to violate it, unless the other party has the absolute physical or political power to prevent such violation. All the Crittenden compromises on earth, founded on mere words, would end in the same, almost before the ink with which they were written had dried.

The history of the world shows that compromises seldom survive the mutual power of the parties to enforce them, and then only just so long as neither party may be tempted by any views of real or supposed interest to violate them. It is not so pleasant to have to come to this conclusion; but it is one to which the student of history must come. Man is frail and imperfect, no doubt and we must take things as we find them taking. nothing upon trust that we can reduce to certainty,nothing upon trust that we can reduce to certainty,—
least of all in public matters,—and looking always to
power and interest as certain to over-ride mere pledges,

nothing upon trust that we can reduce to certainty,—
ecuted at the next succeeding term: Provided, That when
a plaintiff in any suit on a single bond, a covenant for the
payment of money, bill of exchange, promissory note or
signed account, shall obtain judgment final at the second promises or guarantees on paper.

Before closing this rather scattering article, we wish to add a word or two on the ad valorem question. We went into the discussion of the whole matter pretty fully last summer, and with all the little ability we could bring to bear upon it. We have little now to add, and nothing to change. We still think it would be impolitic to place permanently any heavier burdens upon any kind of produc ive labor than it now bears, since the tendency would inevitably be to drive it to other States. where, if the burdens are not absolutely less, the soil and climate render them comparatively trifling when the greater productive power of labor is taken into the account. We also think and contend it would be wrong to change the provisions of the constitution of 1835 with reference to the payment of debts contracted under such provisions, since this would be in effect changing the character of the security for such debts, besides shifting the responsibility of portions may be reafter be brought, shall not be returned for trial of the payment of such debts from one set of shoulders to another, contrary to the constitutional understanding and arrangement existing at the time of their being

So much for these matters. Lately, in speaking hot the proposed State Convention and its powers, suppo sing then that it would be less restricted than it is, we suggested that its action might change the relations of the State to the existing confederacy and to the world, such changed relations requiring some changes in the organic law of the State to prepare her for her new posi-We suggested that any new debt or expenditure in the nature of a war debt or otherwise, arising out of the Chair, and on motion of J. P. Robinson, Esq., the action of the Convention in changing our Federal Relations, would stand on a different basis from the so than for any other class of property, slave owners would willingly come forward to contribute their full share, or more than their full share, of the burden of taxation rendered necessary by such debt or expenditure, heretofore so universally popular that a word of com- whether in the form of an ad valorem tax or otherwise, as might seem best. Reasoning from this we recom-D. has lately procured the services of Thomas W. mended that the Convention should thus far and no far-Peirce, A. M., formerly Professor of Languages in the ther modify the organic law-that is with reference to the Florida State Seminary, at Tallahassee. This gentle- expenditures hereafter to be made, or debts hereafter to be contracted in the nature of war expenditures, or school. We are gratified to learn that the school is in a flourishing condition, and that the improvements lately effected are calculated to make it still more attractive,

ly effected are calculated to make it still more attractive,

least Summer. We have only to remark as already destroy confidence, and materially injure our credit at home ly effected are calculated to make it still more attractive, last Summer. We have only to remark, as already stated, that we have abandoned no one position that we assumed last Summer, and would vote against the bill every cfiort will be made to give entire satisfaction to now before the Legislature just the same now as formerly, and on principle. What others may do is for themselves to decide. We speak for ourselves. The very hypothesis upon which our suggestions were made does tio not exist—the Convention could not adopt them if it would, and we only refer to them now for explanation, not as having any actual present value.

MEETINGS IN THE COUNTY .- We publish to-day reports of the proceedings of two meetings of the people held in this county, one at Sandy Run, and the other at Caintuck. These meetings were held to take into consideration the present state of our Federal Relations in view of the approaching election for delegates to our State Convention.

tendency of the "Stay Law," and the injury that must be inflicted upon our community by its passage.

On motion of Mr. O. S. Baldwin, a committee was

Hanover in the approaching State Convention. We presume that all the other precincts will hold neetings within a few days and declare their preferences Such persons as may prove to be the choice of the ma-Mr. Cromartie leans to the old Federal consolidation jority ought to receive the unanimous and earnest sup-

COMMISSIONER FROM GEORGIA.—We learn from Ralgentlemen were on Friday last elected Trustees of the eigh, that S. Hall, Eeq., Commissioner from Georgia, Insane Asylum, for the next two years :- Dr. Pride has presented his credentials, and a committee has been Jones, Dr. P. T. Henry, J. W. B. Watson, S. H. Rog- appointed to make arrangements for his reception. We presume he will address the Legislature at an early day.

DUPLIN COUNTY .- We are requested by citizens reiding in different sections of the county of Duplin. to state that there will be a Mass Meeting, or Convention of the people of said county, held at Kenansville on Saturday next, the 16th inst., the object of the meeting being to centre down upon two suitable persons as candidates to represent the county in the approaching State Convention of North Carolina.

This course is recommended because of the fact that at meetings held in different precincts, different gentlemen have been recommended, and it is thought best to secure harmony by concentration. as above suggested. We are further requested to state, that the citizens

will be addressed at the several precincts between this and the 28th instant, by speakers advocating the Southern Rights cause.

Judge Osborne and Wm. Johnston, Esq., of Charlotte, have been nominated candidates to represent Mecklenburg county in the approaching State Conven-Carolina from the present Confederation and her prompt union with a Southern Confederacy. They will be elected we presume. Those opposed to such action have

Henry A. Ellison, Esqr., has been nominated as one of the candidates as a delegate to the State convention from Beaufort county. We do not know how Mr. E. stands on the secession question. Many years ago, he was a State Rights Whig. Mr. Ellison is now cepted as a compromise, the friends of the Charlotte and in Alabama, where he has a large Turpentine farm near

We have not heard who the other candidate is.

E. A. Thompson, Esq., and Geo. V. Strong, Esq., have been nominated as candidates to represent Wayne county, in the State convention. They both

The Virginia State Convention met at Richmond yesterday. All eyes will be turned towards Virginia for the next several days.

We are indebted to an unknown friend for a

Dr. Thomas Bunting and Wm. S. Devane, Esq., are candidates for convention in Sampson

We publish below the bill which has already passed the Senate of this State, and is now before the House of Commons, called and known as the Stay-Law: House of Commons, called and known as the Stay-Law:

A BILL to alter the jurisdiction of the Courts of the State and the rules of pleading, for the relief of the people.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same. That hereafter the su erior courts of law shall have original and exclusive jurisdiction of all suits or actions for debts and demands due on bonds, promissory notes, bills of exchange, covenants for the payment of money, accounts, judgments, and all other contracts for money demands, except official bonds, and bonds of guardians, exceutors, and administrators, and except cases in which a single magistrate has jurisdiction by existing laws, and the

single magistrate has jurisdiction by existing laws, and the same shall be cognizable only in said courts, and the judges thereof are hereby declared to have full power and author-ity to give judgment and award execution, and all necessary

term after the term to which process shall be returned in any action of debt, he may execute his enquiry the same term as to interest and the value of any foreign currency or

of the aforesaid suits or actions shall be conditioned for the appearance of the defendant at the second regular term after the term to which the writ is returned.

Sho. 4. Be it further enacted, That all saits now pending brought and made returnable to the several county courts may, at the option of either party, be transferred to the superior courts, and the first shall stand for trial, at the second

thereafter.
Sec. 5. Be it further enacted, That in all cases provided for in the foregoing section, the clerks of the several county courts shall certify to the said superior court a transcript

SEC. 7. Be it further enacted, That this act shall be and remain in force for two years and no longer.

SEC. 8. Be it further enacted, That all laws and clauses of laws coming in conflict with and within the meaning and purview of this act, be and the same are hereby repealed. BEC. 9. Be it further enacted, That this act shall take ef-

WILMINGTON, Feb. 11th, 1860.

Pursuant to call, a meeting of the Merchants, I raders and Citizens generally, assembled at the Town Hall on Saturday night last, to take into consideration the Bill for the Relief of the People, usually known as the "Stay Law;" when on motion of Walker Meares, His Honor John Dawson, the Mayor of the Town, was called to Walker Meares was requested to act as Secretary. The Chairman upon taking his seat briefly explained

the object of the meeting; when, on motion of O. S. debts already contracted, and, being incurred as much Baldwin a Committee was appointed to draft Resolufor the protection of slave property, and perhaps more tions. The Committee was composed of Messrs. O. S. Baldwin, James Anderson, G. R. French, J. P. Robinson, W. A. Gwyer.

After a brief interval the Committee through the Chairman, O. S. Baldwin, reported the following preamble and resolutions: WHEREAS, The bill for the delay of the collection of debts

in this State, usually known as a "Stay Law," has passed the Senate in our Legislature now in session. Therefore, we, merchants, and dealers and citizens of Wilmington, without distinction of party or calling, do hereby

Resolve, That in our opinion the credit of the State of North Carolina, which has hitherto held, and has justly been entitled to, an enviable place in the financial world, will be seriously injured and the State be affected in her material

the times do not demand such a law, and both debtor and creditor will be materially injured by such Legislative inter-

ference with existing laws of trade.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, such a law would be equally detrimental to the merchant and the trader, and tend materially to the injury of every class of our citizens. Indeed it is regarded by us as more akin to repudiation, which North Carolina will never sanction, whatever tion, which North Carolina will never sanction, whatever may be her trisls!

Resolved, finally, That, entertaining these views, we earnestly urge our members in the House of Commons to oppose the passage of this bill, and do sincerely trust that the good sense and honest impulses of the Representatives of the people in the House of Commons, will prompt them to defeat a bill fraught with such evils, and so glaringly opposed (though not technically) to the obligations of contracts.

though not technically) to the obligations of contracts On motion of W. T. J. Vann, Esq., the resolu were adopted without a dissenting voice.

The meeting was then entertained with remarks from Messrs. French, Gwyer and Baldwin, showing the true

It will be seen that both declare unanimously in favour of R. H. Cowan, Esq., and Hon. Wm. S. Ashe as the candidates of the Southern Rights party of this County for the position of delegates to represent New Worth, G. R. French, R. S. Cowan, M. London, O. P.

On motion, the Chairman was added to the cor on motion, the Chairman was adoed to the committee.
On motion, of W. T. J. Vann, Esq., the Secretary
was requested to enclose a copy of the proceedings of
this meeting to each of our Representatives in the House
of Commons, with the request that they lend their best
endeavour to defeat the bill

On motion of J. L. Hathaway, Eeq., the Secretary was requested to hand each of our editors a copy of these proceedings, with the request that they publish

The meeting then adjourned.

JOHN DAWSON, Chairm WALKER MEARES, Secretary.

STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PARTY OF

WHEREAS, By Proclamation of His Excellency, Gov. Ellis, the people of North Carolins are to select delegates to a State Convention on the 28th day of February, to design on the 28th day of February, to design of Federal affairs may demand; and whereas, upon matters so grave and important, it is very desirable to have concert of action, and that all parts, as well as the whole county of New Hanover, may be properly represented: Be it therefore.

Resolved. 1. That the citizens of every Captain's District in the county of New Hanover be respectfully requested, and they are hereby especially invited, to assemble in Mass Convention, in Wilmington, on Wednesday, the 20th day of February, inst., for the purpose of nominating County Candidates for the approaching Convention.

Resolved, 2. That while we each may have personal preference for delegates to the State Convention, we cheerfully

ference for delegates to the State Convention, we cheerfully pledge ourselves to support the nominees of the Mass Con-rention; provided said nominees are uncompromising se Resolved, 3. That a committee of five be appointed t

ake arrangements for the proposed County Convention. On motion, it was Recolved, That Hon. W. S. Ashe and Robt. H. Cowar Esq., be respectfully recommended as suitable candidate for the State Convention. ROBT. G. RANKIN, Chief. J. H. RYAN, Acting Secretary.

Meeting in Caintuck District.

Messrs. Editors:—A large portion of the citizens of Caintuck District, in public meeting assembled, passed the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, The Legislature has at last passed a bill leaving it to the people of the State to decide on the 28th inst., whether we will have a Convention or not, and at the same time to elect members of said Convention. Therefore,

Resolved, That we recommend to our fellow citizens the names of Robert H. Cowan and the Hon. Wm S. Ashe as our first choice as delegates thereto; nevertheless, we will willingly vote for any able and true Southern Rights men, and no other.

Econyary 7th 1861 February 7th, 1861.

For the Journal.

Fing Raising. MESSAS. EDITORS :- According to previous notice through MESSAS. EDITORS:—According to previous notice through the Journal and otherwise, a goodly number of the citizens of Rock Fish District, Duplin county, met at Mayer's store on the 2d inst., for the purpose of raising a Secession Flag. A beautiful pole, selected with great care, tall and symetrical, reminding one of the "mast of some high Admiral," had been procured, and a very handsome Flag prepared.—Everything being ready, the Flag was raised amid the shouts and bravos and cheers of the multitude. In addition to this hearty recognition of the "symbol of our sentiments," as the Flag reached the summit, gracefully unfurling to the breeze, it was saluted by a volley from the guns of the young men.

young men. Messrs. W. R. Ward, John Murphy and Thomas Carr, be ing severally called upon, made effective and patriotic remarks, suitable to the occasion and the manifest feeling which pervaded. In fact, there was a great deal of enthu-There is a strong probability that the Peace Congress siasm exhibited, as there would have been over any other manifestation of an intention to sever the connection be-tween the North and the South. If the questions involved We are indebted to an unknown friend for a in the present crisis are anywhere thoroughly comprehended copy of Mr. Bridgers' speech before the House of Commons on the Convention question.

Or. Thomas Bunting and Wm. S. Devane For

dy; and a more determined, thorough-going, resolute set of Secessionists is not to be found.

The Flag which was raised on this occasion, is a red ground or body, a large white Star in the middle, (for the Southern Confederacy,) surrounded by fifteen small Stars, denoting the fifteen Southern Slave States.

Respectfully, &c., STATES' RIGHTS.

Respectfully, &c., Duplin, N. C., Feb'y, 1861.

Southern Rights Meeting at Sarcota, Duplin Co. Pursuant to public notice, the citizens of Smith's district, Duplin county, met at Sarecta, on Saturday the 9th day of February, 1861. The meeting was organized by calling Z. Smith, Jr., Esq., to the Chair, and requesting John R. Miller and John Howard to act as Secretaries. The Chairman explained the object of the meeting in a few brief remarks, when on motion . M. Grady, Jno. Smith and James O'Daniel were ap pointed a committee to draft resolutions for the con ideration of the meeting. The committee reported the following resolutions which, after being read, were unanimously adopted, viz: WHERBAS, The present condition of our national affairs

lemands that every community should express its views Resolved, 1st, That the cause of South Carolina Resolved, 2d, That we approve the wise and patriotic course pursued by the Chief Magistrate of our State, whom

we will stand by to the end. rule of a Northern High Tariu Cosmilion, whose object is to rob the South of four thousand milion dollars worth of her property, and tax her to maintain the Government of her robbers, as well as ultimately to connect Church and State, and quarter their clergy (who have been trying for 25 years to incite our slaves to cut our throats) on the National to incite our slaves to cut our throats) on the National Treasury, and that we will resist this coalition to the last; while we hereby tender our gratitude to such of our North ern brethren as have always so nobly and fearlessly advo

cated our rights.

Resolved, 4th, That in our opinion, the honor, interes and safety of the Southern States demand that they should forthwith secede from the Federal Compact, and form a Southern Confederacy, regardless of compromises, concessions and guaranties that may be proposed by the North. Resolved, 5th, That in our opinion if there was not a slave in the Southern States, they should disconnect them-selves from this New England, puritanical, Maine-liquor-law, consolidating, federal, whig, know-nothing, abo nopolizing, manufacturing, codfish Aristo racy: especially since their descendants in the North-Western States have united with them for the purpose of taxing the South maintain the Government. For, as it is not against the in-terest of the North-Western States to manufacture their own articles of necessity. the main burthen of taxation will fall upon the South, as her soil and climate make it her interest

to engage in Agriculture altogether—to grow cotton, rice, tobacco and turpentine, and the agricultural States have to bear nearly all the burthens of taxation.

Resolved, 6th, That to those citizens of New Hanover and Brunswick Counties, who took possession of Fort Caswell, our thanks are due, and hereby tendered, and we do not know which to admire most, the patriotic spirit which prompted them to take possession of the Fort, (under the

circumstances,) or their prompt vacuation thereof by order willing, at any sacrifice, to defend the rights thereof, and consequently the rights of our county, State, and the whole South, is not fit to live therein, and is hereby requested to

Resolved, 8th. That we do not consider that South Caro lina was precipitate in passing her Ordinance of Secession; whilst we are actually ashamed that, through the disaffec-tion of a few members of our Legislature, North Carolina has to submit to Black republican rule, which, however we hope will be for only a short time. Resolved, 9th, That we hope our Senators in Congress will not resume their seats in the U.S. Senate after the 4th

Resolved, 10th, That we tender our thanks to Mr. Buchan Resolved. 11th. That we recommend that a county cou

Resolved, 11th, That we recommend that a county convention be held at Kenansville, on Thursday, the 21st February, for the purpose of nominating two suitable persons to represent Duplin county in the state Convention, to assemble at Raleigh; and that each precinct in the county be requested to send delegates thereto.

Resolved, 12th, That we recommend William W. Miller and William J. Houston, Esqs., to the voters of this county, as suitable persons to represent us in the State Convention.

Ou motion, the following persons were named as delegates to the County Convention from this District

egates to the County Convention from this Districtviz: John Smith, Jacob Smith, S. M. Grady, Q. R. Miller, Jas. O'Daniel, Fred'k. Grady, J. H. Mercer, Z Smith, Jr., Ivy Smith, and John Mercer.

On motion, a copy of the proceedings of this meeting be forwarded to the Wilmington Journal for publication, and that all political papers in this Congressiona District be requested to copy. On motion, the meeting adjourned.

ZACHEUS SMITH, JR., Ch'n. JOHN R. MILLER,) Secretaries. JOHN HOWARD.

For the Journal. steps to provide for the representation of Duplin county in the ensuing State Convention, to be held for the consideration of federal affairs. When on motion of Wm . Sandlin, Wm. B. Southerland, Esq., was called to the Chair, and Stephen M. Hines was requested to act as

Mr. William Sandlin then proposed the following Resolutions, which were adopted: Resolved, That we, the people of this precinct, have despaired of an honorable and equitable settlement of the unhappy difficulties which divide the Union, and we therefore declare ourselves in favor of immediate secession.

The Chairman appointed the following delegates, viz.: Wm. J. Sandlin, Wm. Sandlin, Hiram T. Sandlin, Wm.

J. Sharpless, Thomas Davis, Thomas Gresham, Stephe R. Judge, Robert Sandlin and Bryan Bishop.
On motion of Amos Quinn, the Chairman and Seretary were added to the list of delegates.

The Chairman was requested to furnesh the proceedings of this meeting to the Wilmington Journal for W. B. SOUTHERLAND, Chair

STEPHEN M. HINES, Secretary. TIT FOR TAX.—Greeley laid out Seward at Oblean and Seward lays out Greeley at Albany. The blow was severe. It was Greeley's last chance, for

Pursuant to notice, the people of e of Sandy Run District, of the present condition of national analys, and we present their views in relation thereto. Dugald McMillan, Esq., was called to the chair, and D. J. Nixon was appointed secretary.

appointed secretary.

R. H. Cowan, Esq., then proceeded, in compliance with previous request, to address the people upon the question of secession. He reviewed the past course of the Black Republican party, and deduced from their principles, as laid down in their platforms and expounded by their chiefs, the course they would pursue towards the South. He showed clearly that submission on the the South. He showed clearly that submission on the duced by Mr. Sherman, and was unanimously appropriate to the South was ruin, utter and hopeless, and part of the South was ruin, utter and hopeless, and powerfully impressed upon his audience the necessity of determined action. He raised his voice against all compromises, and advocated the secession of the State from

After the close of Mr. Cowan's speech, on motion, committee consisting of R. K. Bryan, L. W. Howard, A. J. King, R. C. Nixon, and J. C. Shepard, was appointed to draft resolutions for the action of the meeting After consideration, the committee reported the following preamble and resolutions:

WHERRAS, The election of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency of the United States, upon a sectional platform, and by a sectional vote, evinces on the part of a majority of the Northern people a fixed determination to degrade the Southern States and trample upon the rights of the Southern people. Therefore

Southern States and trample upon the rights of the Southern people. Therefore,

Resolved, That the dignity of the State and the welfare of the people of North Carolina demand that she should take the steps necessary to avert the evils which would follow upon submission to Black Republican tyranny.

Resolved, That we recommend to the people of New Hanover county, to hold meetings in the different Captain's Districts on Monday, the 1sth February, or on some previous day, and appoint five delegates from each district, to a Convention of the county, to be held in Wilmington on the 20th inst., which shall proceed to nominate two candidates to represent New Hanover in the State Convention, upon the platform set forth in the foregoing resolution.

Resolved, That the delegates from this district are requested to present to the county convention the names of k. H.

ted to present to the county convertion the names of R. ted to present to the county convection the names of R. H. Cowan, Esq., and Hon. Wm. S. Ashe, as suitable representatives of the county in the State Convention.

Resolved, That the chairman of this meeting be requested to appoint four delegates, who, together with himself, shall represent this district in the proposed County Convention.

[Under this resolution, the following persons were applicable of the county of the

pointed: R. K. Bryan, D. J. Nixon, L. W. Howard. Resolved, That copies of these proceedings be sent to the publishers of the Journal and Herald, at Wilmington, with the request that they be inserted in their daily and weekly

These resolutions were unanimously adopted. Mr. Charles D. Allen then being called out, address ed the meeting at some length in a forcible and eloquent manner, advocating prompt secession, and declaring that death is better than submission.

After the close of Mr. Allen's remarks, the thanks of the meeting was voted to Messrs. Cowan and Allen, for their effective and patriotic speeches on the occasion. On motion, a committee of ten persons was appoint ed to attend the polls and bring out the full vote of the District on the 28th inst. The following persons compose this committee: A. L. Nixon, A. J. King, S. Atkinson, J. M. Foy, M. C. Nixon, H. W. Nixon, A. J. Westbrook, D. K. Futch, Jesse W. Batson, and

DUGALD McMILLAN, Chairman. D. J. Nixon, Secretary.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 .- The receipts from customs New York last week were \$555,000, or only a shade above half what they were in the corresponding week of last year. Facts of this sort, occurring every week, speak volumes upon the disastrous consequences to the North of the falling off of the Southern trade. They also expose the utter tolly of adopting a protective tariff bill, which, in excluding certain classes of imported article, will destroy revenue.

Poetmasters are required by law to take an oath to support the constitution of the United States. Many Postmasters in the seceded States strike out from the form of oath sent them by the Postoffice Department to sign and swear to the words, "of the United States."-This, being an avoidance of what is required by law, sitates a discontinuance of the office

The Postoffice Department declines to make appointments of postmasters, upon resignations, where it is apparent that there is collusion between the person who resigns and the one whose appointment is asked by the

treasury, will resign to-morrow and leave immediately for Georgia, his native State. There was much excitement to-day in all parts of the city through the diffusion of a report that the British consul at Mobile had been tarred and feathered. Such

a dispatch reached the President on Saturday, but he

I hear that ex-President Tyler expresses fears that the Peace Convention will not adopt any measure that will be satisfactory to the border slave States. Credit is given in treasury circles to the statement

that northern bank presidents will decline to take further notice of the government securities unless compromise is effected between the sections upon the slavery I hear that there are many other provisions in the

proposition of Mr. Guthrie in behalt of the Kentucky delegation, and above referred to, but I give the leading one. A proposition for a congressional code to uphold and protect slavery in Territories found no favor in the committee.

ed to-day in the sub-committee of the peace convention as a sort of preliminary step. It prohibits slavery in the State troops. south of that line slavery is recognized as it exists in Southern States of the Union. The rights of slaveholders shall be protected by the United States courts and all departments of the Territorial government, according to the laws of the States from which slaves were taken. States north or south of the said line to seceding States. be admitted into the Union with or without slavery, as the constitution of such new State may provide.

The most venemous opposition in Congress to concession and conciliation proceeds from men who were until latterly democrats. This was manifested to-day in its most matignant phase by a Northern Senator.

as the Constitution of the old United States.

The Steamship Canada, from Liverpool with dates to

Capt. Morrison, of the revenue cutter Lewis Cass, sent his resignation to the Treasury Department, and acknowledged that he had surrendered his vessel to the State of Alabama. It will be seen, however, by the following order, that no resignation, under such circumstances, will be accepted. Capt. Breshwood's resignation, when received, will no doubt be disposed of in the TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Feb. 11, 1861.

cutter service of the United States, late in command of the "Lewis Cass," having, in violation of his official 6d. a 9d. Rosin—All qualities slightly advanced; sales oath and of his duty to the government surrendered his at 4s. 6d. a 4s. 7d. Spirits Turpentine firm at 31 vessel to the State of Alabama, it is hereby directed 32s. that his name be stricken from the roll of said service. By order of the President of the United States, JOHN A. DIX. Secretary of the Treasury. Wm. M. Steaurt, of Washoe, has written to Repre-

tion of a memorial, which is being extensively signed by the citizens of Nevada Territory, praying the organization of the Torritory that there is no error in the form. For the Journal.

Meeting at Sandlin's Store.

A number (some forty or fifty) of the citizens of Limestone precinct, at Sandlin's Store, Duplin county, on Saturday the 9th inst., met for the purpose of taking store provide for the representation of Duplin county.

The Journal of the Hendrick which is being extensively signed by the citizens of Nevada Territory, praying the organization of that Territory. Mr. Steuart is a son-in-law of Ex-Governor H. S. Foote, and a lawyer of ability. He says that Nevada is unsuited to slavery, but this makes a provide for the representation of Duplin county. In the declaring that there is error in the declaring that the end of no difference to the people, who will have speedily a government to protect their increasing interests from nort to be corrected and then a decree accordingly. Mormon rale. The Governor of California recommends an extension of the eastern boundary over Washoe. The House ter-

ritorial committee was to-day, at the instance of Mr. Burch, instructed to report on the subject-Correspondent Balt. Sun.

FROM WASHINGTON CITY .- Washington, Feb. 10. The Committee appointed by the Peace Conference will fort, directing decree for plaintiff.

Probably make their report on Tuesday. Various plans By Manly, J. In Rodman v. Davis, from Rowell By Manly, J probably make their report on Tuesday. Various plans are before them. From what has privately transpired the border States resolutions appear to meet with much favor. The general impression is that the Conference convention, and that this meeting will appoint nine deleconvention, and that this meeting will appoint nine deleconvention. slavery is to be prohibited; south of the line, there will be neither Congressional nor Territorial interference be neither Congressional nor Territorial interference with the subject, which will be left for the determination of the people when they form their State Governmen tion of future territory not to be so easily

Some members of the Montgomery Congress have just advised their secession friends here that Ministers have been selected to represent the interests of the Southern Confederacy in Europe.

BY TELEGRAPH

FROM WASHINGTON. WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 12, 1861 Senate.—Yesterday.—The Naval Appropriation by was debated.

In the House, Mr. Craig of North Carolina, of the In the House, Mr. Oland resolutions recognizing the independence of the coulds resolutions recognizing the referred. A resolution vi the free States have any constitutional right to interfer duced by Mr. Sherman, and was unanimously adopted [There is nothing in all this to cause any hope of compromise. It is exactly what the most altra abolitionists have always conceded.-Journal.] Mr. Lincoln left Springfield yesterday, en route for

Mr. Stephens, in the Southern Confederation of Vice President of the Southern Confederation

The latest news from Tennessee, goes to confirm pas vious reports that the election in this State, as far, heard from, is largely against immediate secession, and considerably against a Convention. FROM MONTGOMERY, ALABAMA. Mr. Stephens, in a mild speech, has accepted the elec.

Hon. Jefferson Davis, President elect, was expected arrive yesterday. FROM WASHINGTON WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 13th, 1861.

PEACE CONGRESS. Six States having seceded, [and formed a Southern Confederacy.—Jour.] every remaining State but on would have to vote in favor of an amendment of the Con stitution, according to the recommendation of the Pen Congress; and this is generally believed to be imposible. So the Peace Congress, whatever it may do, will

CONGRESSIONAL In the Senate on yesterday, the Naval Appropriation Bill was up. An amendment was adorted to be seven Steam Sloops-of-War. The Bill passed

probably fall short of accomplishing the end desired

In the House—The Secretary of the Treasury set in a communication stating that there was only half a

million in money in the Treasury, and that ten million would be required before the fourth of March. Report says that the Indian Trust Fund Commi tee's report shows that late Secretary Floyd gare at ceptances amounting to nearly seven millions of dollar

Messrs. Thompson and McClelland are blamed for cars lessness in keeping the bonds. The Pacific Rail Road bill was debated. LINCOLN AT INDIANAPOLIS

Lincoln's speech at Indianapolis is regarded as inficating a determination to deny the right of secession and to recover the seized property, and to collect the revenue from the seceding States.

THE SOUTHERN CONGRESS. MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 13th, 1861 The Southern Congress has resolved to take charge of all questions and difficulties existing between the

seceding States and the General Government. FROM TEXAS. The Pexas Convention has passed an ordinance is voring a Southern Confederacy—seven delegates have been elected to the Southern Congress in session at

NEW YORK, February 13, 1861.

[At the close yesterday.]

Cotton dull, and sales of 1,000 bales; Middling Up lands 11 % a 11 % cents. Flour dull; Southern \$5 % Judge Hillver, the able and popular solicitor of the a \$5 55 per bbl. Wheat declining. Corn dull; mixed 64 a 641/2 cents, and Southern white 70 a 761/2 cents per bushel. Spirits Turpentine steady at 351/2 a 361/4 cents per gallon. Rosin dull. Rice unchanged.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

CONDENSED FROM OUR TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS. On the 8th inst., the President sent in his correspondence with Commissioner Hayne of South Carolina, in which he declines to withdraw the troops from For The Legislature of Pennsylvania has passed a bill

guaranteeing to take \$2,800,000 of the new Government

The Governor of Georgia, on the 8th inst., seized fre vessels in the port of Savannah, in retaliation for the se zure of arms, destined for Georgia, in the port of New York. The Governor of New York, on hearing of the seizure of the New York vessels, immediately ordered the arms to be given up, whereupon Gov. Brown surrendered the vessels to their consignees. The Little Rock Arsenal, (Arkansas,) containing

nine thousand stand of arms, a large amount of ammuntion, and forty cannon, were seized on Saturday last by Hons. JEFFERSON DAVIS has been elected Provisional President, and A. H. STEPHENS Vice President, unani-

mously, by the Southern Congress. The Provisional Government is to last one year, or until the adoption of a rermanent Constitution by the The Provisional Constitution forbids the slave trade

enacts a fugitive slave law; provides for a tariff; and desires a fair and equitable division of the Federal aself and liabilities between the States. The rest is the same the 26th ult., arrived at Halifax, N. S., on the 8th list. The Sardinians had dispersed the reactionary bands

in the Roman States. There was great activity in the French arsenals and dock yards. It was reported that the King of Naples had resolved to continue the defence of Gaeta to the last extremity. LIVERPOOL MARKETS, JAN. 26th, 1861.—Cotton-

Sales for one day (Saturday) 6,000 bales. Prices slight

J. J. Morrison, of Georgia, a Captain in the revenue ly lower. Buyers demand a reduction, and the market closed dull. Flour declined 6d. to 1s.; Wheat 2s; Corn By PEARSON, C. J. In N. C. Railroad Company! Vinson, from Johnson, judgment dismissing the petition reversed. In Drake v. Baines, from Johnston, judgment dismissing the petition reversed.

By BATTLE, J. In Thompson v. Andrews, from Or.

ange, judgment reversed, and venire de novo. In Hughes v. Debnam, from Granville, affirming the judgment in Sasser r. December 1. Sasser v. Powell, in Equity, from Wayne, dismissing the bill. In Blacknall v. Parish, in Equity, from 0. ange, directing decree for plaintiff. In Williamson Williams, from Mecklenburg, in Equity, exceptions overruled. In Blackwell v. Potts, in Equity, from Bar

dismissing the appeal. In Preslar v. Norkett, in Equity, from Union, decree for specific performance. In Douglas v. Caldwell, in Equity, from Rowan, dismissing the hill. In Scale Policy, from Rowan, dismissing the hill. Sing the bill. In Sanls v. Smallwood, in Equity, from Northampton, decree according to opinion, &c. In Programment of the Control of the Cont Fogleman v. Adams, in Equity, from Alamance, dis missing the bill. In Havens v. Hoyt, in Equity, from Beaufort, declaring that there was no error in the pro-

The Montgomery (Ala.) Mail proposes, without interference with any chartered rights, the establishment of a Southern Telegraph Line, "controlled entirely by men Southern in sentiment," and recommends for the superintendence Mr. Habort and recommends of the superintendency Mr. Hubert, now chief operator of the

rraph Line in New Orleans. We make no objection, of course, to any telegraphic extensions or improvements legitimately demanded, but we may protest against the implication conveyed against the American Telegraph Company. It is now largely the American Telegraph Company. It is now largely controlled, if we are correctly informed, by "men Southern in sentiment," and such is the character of all the officers connected with it, with whom we have had in

The Constitution of the Provisional Government has been printed and made public. The preamble says: We, the Deputies of the Sovereign and Independent States of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, invoking the favor of Almighty God, do hereby, in behalf of these States, ordain and establish this Constitution for the Provisional Government of the same, to continue one year from the inaugu ration of the President, or until a Permanent Consti tution or Confederation between the said States shall be put in operation, whichever shall first occur."

The 7th section, 1st article, is as fellows: "The imnortation of African negroes from any foreign country, ther than the slaveholding States of the United States. such laws as shall effectually prevent the same." The 2d section, of the same article, reads: "The Congress shall also have power to prohibit the introduction of slaves from any State not a member of this Con-

The 3d clause of article 4th, section, 2d, says: " A glave in one State escaping to another, shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom the said slave may belong, by the Executive authority of the State in which such slave shall be found. And in case of any adduction or forcible rescue, full compensation, including the value of the slave and all costs and expenses.

adbuction or rescue shall take place.' hereby instituted, shall take immediate steps in the in all cases. See advertisement in another column. settlements of all matters between the States forming it, Feb. 25.—147-3m—27-1v. and their late Confederates of the United States in relation to public property and public dept at the time of their withdrawl from them; these States hereby declaring it to be their wish and earnest desire to adjust everything pertaining to common property, common liability and common obligations of that Union upon principles of right, justice, equity and good faith. All other portions of the Provisional Constitution are slmost identical with the Constitution of the United States .- Telegraphic Cor. Charleston Courier.

S. Izure of the Revenue Cutter McClelland. WASHINGTON, Feb. 7 .- The following statement in relation to the surrender of the revenue cutter Robert

McClelland is derived from an official source. The cutter is one of the largest and best in the revenue service, just rebuilt and refitted. Her commander was Capt. Breshwood, of Virginia. On the 19th of January, four days after Secretary Dix took charge of the Treasury Department, he sent Mr. Wm. Hemphill New Orleans and Mobile, to save, if possible, the two Nov. 24.

cutters in service there. Capt. Morrison, a Georgian, commanding the Lewis Cass, at Mobile, must have surrendered her before Mr. Jones arrived. On the 29th of January, the Secretary received the following telegraphic dispatch from Mr. Jones: " New Orleans, Jan. 29th, 1861. Hop. J. A. Dix, Secretary of the Treasury : "Capt. Breshwood has refused positively in writing

to obey any instructions of the department. In this I am sure he is sustained by the collector, and I believe acts by his advice. What must I do! "W. H. Jones, Special Agent." To this dispatch Secretary Dix immediately returned he following answer:

"Treasury Department, January 29, 1861. Wm. Hemphill Jones, New Orleans:

"Tell Lieut. Caldwell to arrest Capt. Breshwood assume command of the cutter, and obey the order through you. If Capt. Breshwood, after arrest, underes to interfere with the command of the cutter, tell t. Caldwell to consider him as a mutineer, and treat him accordingly. If any one attempts to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot. " JOHN A. DIX,

"Secretary of the Treasury." This dispatch, it is said, must have been intercepted noth at Montgomery and New Orleans, and withheld om Mr. Jones, and doubtless the conduct of Capt. Breshwood was consummated by means of a complicity the part of the telegraph line in the States of Ala hama and Louisiana, which latter State has accepted

Foreign Items by Steamer Canada. The steamer Austriasian had arrived out.

The Sardinians have entered the Roman States and ersed reactionary bands from the convention of Prince Carrigan was about to proceed to Gaeta.

The Calcutta and China mails have reached London. There is great activity at the French arsenals and

be camp reforms at Chalons early in the spring to number of 60,000 men, under Marshal McMahon. The Foreign Minister of Austria has issued an official nance relative to the thirty million loan already an-

the American portion of the China mail was put and the steamer Canada at Queenstown. The Chinese had paid the first installment of the in-

the greater portion of the allied forces had reached g-Koug. Lord Egin and Sir Hope Grant had aled for Japan. The American minister, Mr. Ward, had been at Can-

The rebels were gaining strength.

ris, January 26.—The Bourse closed firm at 67f.

MIERESTING FROM JAPAN.—The schooner Alert ch arrived at San Francisco from Hakodadi, via, olulu, brings some late and interesting advices from regard to the arrival of the steamship Niagara at

the 51st year of her age.

ddo, with the Japanese Commissioners on board, the ynesian gives an account of their reception, differing wife of Francis Meadows, aged 29 years, formerly of Topwhat from that already published, although the lat- sail Sound. probably the more correct one. The Polynesian o notice whatever was taken of their arrival at

o, except the usual salute to the ship. The Comoners were not permitted to land in the ship's boat,

had made their report, they would pass away and

Advices from Kanagawa reach to the 13th Novem-The currency question had been abandoned by linisters, and the Mexican dollar would have to its own value. It was thought that it would rule it the same as in China.

usiderable ill feeling existed between the American its and the United States Minister, Mr. Harris. ce Meto, the great opponent to foreigners, was but the usual collisions still occurred. An atof the French Legation was assaulted and seriounded in his own yard by the very official the Government had sent to protect him. The Minister had expressed his determination to de-

sian Admiral was still at Yebbo, not being effect a treaty, which, it was thought, could not ight about without coercing the Japanese. The ity.

FEARFUL CASE OF INSANITY IN WILSON .- We regret exceedingly that we are called upon to record an unfortunate case of mental aberration, we verily believe without a parallel.

A middle-aged and highly respectable gentlemen of risional Government, and will go immediately into this place, whose conduct heretofore has been perfectly vigorous distributions, and ample funds.

operation. It will have full powers and ample funds.

operations looking to compromise or reconstrucin every way agreeable, walked deliberately up to the office of the "Wilson Ledger," and asked the editor for some money.

His friends were immediately notified of his erratic conduct, and he is now in their charge. A wag of this place suggested that he be carried to Raleigh, and subjected to the discipline of reading, the editorials of the Standard and Journal ; the friends of the insane gentleman, however, would not consent that he should be subjected to such cruel and barbarous treatment .- Wilson Ledger.

WHO GETS THE MONEY ? .- The Editor of the Exchange, in this morning's issue, says : We learn that the active Republicans in New York city in their anxiety to prevent any movement on the part of Maryland prior to the fourth of March, have offered to thirty to fifty thousand dollars to secure their is hereby forbidden, and Congress is required to pass object. From the same source we have also the information that the army will be immediately increased by the new administration to 100.000 or 150,000 men and also close the Southern ports. We state these facts on what we believe to be unquestionable authority.

We should like to know who gets the money? Who has been bought, the acting Governor, or some of his special endersers in this city? Can the Exchange throw any light upon these points? - Balt. Republican.

MRS. WINSLOW. shall be made to the party by the State in which such flammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to your-Article 6th, 2d clause, declares "the government selves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe

A Clergyman's Testimony.

FITISFORD, Vt., Aug. 1, 1858.

I hereby certify that my hair having become quite gray, I used Heimstreet's Hair Restorative (prepared by W. E. Hagan, of Troy, N. Y.,) for four weeks, and my hair was in that time restored to its original color. I can fully recommend the article to be all it claims. WM. KINGSLEY.

Pastor of the Baptist Church, Pittsford, Vt. Remember that this result was produced by HRIMSTREET'S Inimitable, the original and only reliable Hair Restorative.

Price fifty cents and one dollar a bottle. Sold everywhere by all Druggists. Sold in Wilmington by W. H. Lippitt, H. McLin, and by all Druggists.

W. E. HAGAN & CO, Proprietors, Troy, N. Y. LANDRETH'S NEW CROP GARDEN SEED. JUST RECEIVED FROM D. LANDRETH & SONS, the most reliable Seed Growers in the country, a full supply of NEW CROP GARDEN SEEDS, consisting of a variety of Beans, Peas, Asparagus, Roots, Onion Setts, White and Red Clover Seed, Blue Grass, and a general assortment of small ones, chief clerk in the First Comptroller's office, to Seed. Also, Flower Seeds and Hyacinth Bulbs. For sale WALKER MEARES,

> RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES. BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS. THE ORIGNAL MEDICINE ESTABLISHED IN 1837, and first article of the kind ever introduced under the name of "Pulmonic Wafers," in this or any other country; all other Pulmonic Wafers are counterfeits. The genuine can be known by the name BRYAN being stamped on each WAFER.
> BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS

Relieve Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Hoarseness BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS Relieve Asthma, Bronchitis, Difficult Breathing. BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS Relieve Spitting of Blood, Pains in the Chest. BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS Relieve Incipient Consumption, Lung Diseases. BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS Relieve Irritation of the Uvula and Tonsols.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS

Relieve the above Complaints in 1en Minutes. BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS Are a Blessing to all Classes and Constitutions. BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS Are adapted for Vocalists and Public Speakers. BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS pleasant to the taste BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS Not only relieve, but effect rapid and lasting cures BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS

Are warranted to give satisfaction to every one.

No Family should be without a Box of
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS in the house.

No Traveler should be without a supply of BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS

in his pocket.

No person will ever object to give for BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS Twenty five cents.

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor, Rochester, N. Y.
For sale in Wilmington by W. H. Lippitt, H. McLin, and

by all Druggists.
PURCELL, LADD & CO., Richmond, Va., Wholesale Agents.

May 7, 1860.-207&37-ecwlv.

MARRIED. At St. John's Church, in this town, on Tuesday, the 12th At St. John's Church, in this town, on Tuesday, the 12th inst., by the Rev. J. H. Wainwright, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Drane, B. R. MOORE, Esq., of Salisbury, to Miss JOE, daughter of N. N. Nixon, Esq., of this city.

On the 30th January, 1861, in Forest Scott county, Miss., by W. A. Laek, Esq., Mr. JOHN CARROLL, formerly of Bladen county, N. C., to Miss REBECCA, daughter of Col. Labe C. and Especies Simpsons.

John C. and Francis Simmons.

In Columbus county, on the morning of the 12th inst., by Rev. J L. Prichard, Dr. JOHN H. FREEMAN, of Wilmington, to Miss ARRA J. BALDWIN. In Washington, N. C., on the 28th ult., by Rev. E. D.

RET A. FARROW. Near Bath, Beaufort co., N. C., on the 29th ult., by Rev. Israel Harding, H. W. FORTISCUE, Esq., of Hyde co., to Mrs. SALLIE ANN ODFN, of Beaufort county.

DIED.

At Smithville, on the 31st of January, of disease of the heart and lungs, SARAH C. wife of Dr. Walter G. Curtis,

In Washington, N. C., on the 28th ult., CHARLES, son of Henry and Sophia E. O'Neill, aged 4 months and 7 days. about 25 In Onslow co., on Sunday, the 3d inst., Mr. WM. THOMP-SON, leaving a wife, two children and one sister, and many acquiantances and friends to mourn their irreparable loss. In this town, on the 10th inst., Mrs. E. J. BLANKS, in

On the morning of the 4th of January, 1861, at the Company's Shops, Alamance county, N. C., JOHN WHITE, a native of England, aged 42 years. To the multitude this is but such an announcement as is seen every day. It simply but such an announcement as is seen every day. It simply that any signs of curiosity or interest on their near appears to home. They appeared entirely indifferent, at Tommy—the "irrepressible Tommy"—the ladies' are cord of a far more significance. It told that a heart which bear dirty as though his face had not been ceased its pulsation forever; that an eye which had beamed d since the belies of Washington had last kissed with the light of the genero's soul within was closed in the dreamless sleep of death; that the hand ever ready to return the grasp of friendship or raise the fallen, was rigid and cold; that the form which had once stood up in the sioners were not permitted to land in the ship's boat, were quietly landed in a common custom house of the town, without any attendation a remote part of the town, without any attendation are mote part of the town, without any attendation are mote part of the town, without any attendation are mote part of the town, without any attendation are mote part of the town, without any attendation are mote part of the town, without any attendation are mote part of the town, without any attendation are mote part of the town, without any attendation are mote part of the town, without any attendation are mote part of the town, without any attendation as a green tree by the relentless woodman. Esteemed by all who met him in his walks of life, and loved by those who knew him best; modest and unassuming ever to a degree of humility; generous and conditing to a fault, he was truly by the Government; no thanks presented nor make the pride of youth and in the vigor of manliness was stricken down as a green tree by the relentless woodman. Esteemed by all who met him in his walks of life, and loved by those who knew him best; modest and unassuming ever to a degree of humility; generous and conditing to a fault, he was truly one of the few who strive to make the pride of youth and in the vigor of manliness was stricken down as a green tree by the relentless woodman. Esteemed by all who met him in his walks of life, and loved by those who knew him best; modest and unassuming ever to a degree of humility; generous and conditing to a fault, he was truly one of the few who strive to make the pride of youth and in the vigor of manliness was stricken down as a green tree by the relentless woodman. Esteemed by all who met him in his walks of life, and loved by those who knew him best; modest and unassuming ever to a degree of humility; generous and confidence of the few who strive to make the pride of the few who strive to make the pride of the few who strive to make the pride of the few who strive to make the pride of the few who strive Truly one of the lew who shive to make the precent of the rule of action, and to love aritude expressed for the courtesies extended to them their neighbors as themselves. In all his dealings with his America. The Niagara was to remain at Kanaga-until the 15th, (two days later than the news receivto give them an opportunity, should they desire to more it. The common talk of the street meether. brote it. The common talk of the street was that brothers, sisters and friends; but the most bereaved of all, cle Sam had been "sold." It was said that none of an affectionale wife and three lovely children, who clung to an affectionale wife and three lovely children, who clung to an affectionale wife and three lovely children, who clung to commissioners were men of rank, except what have been conformed and formal have been conformed and the standing in sadness and tears beside have been conferred upon them temporarily, but the lifeless corpse. His remains were taken to Laurel Factories, Maryland, and buried by the I. O. O. F. The funeral dition of the American people, and that when plumes have waved above many a statelier bier, but the grave never closed over a better or more hon BY A FRIEND.*

> FOR SALE. I OFFER FOR SALE MY PLANTATION, on east side of North Fast River, two miles from Lane's Ferry, adjoining the Lands of James Brown and T. J. Bloodworth, said tract containing 300 acres, forty of which are cleared, with Dwelling House and all necessary outhouses. For particulars apply to M. J. HALL, on the premises

CLASSICAL AND MILITARY SCHOOL.

UNION ACADEMY, NEW HANGVER CO., N. C., C. W. MCCLAMMY, PRINCIPAL, D. J. MOORE, ASSISTANT.

THE SPRING SESSION of this Institution will open on Thursday, 21st of February. The course of instruction will be designed to prepare students for College, or for the practical duties of life. The Military Department will be under the direction of a gentleman of experience and ability

TERMS PER SESSION OF 20 WEEKS:

CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL.

MORGANTON, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER continues his Select School in Morganton, N. C., designed to afford Boys a thorough Classical and Mathematical training, preparatory to entering the University or College. University or College.

Morganton is a pleasant Mountain village, on the line
the W. N. C. R. R.

For Circular, address J. R. McAULAY, Principal.

Feb. 14, 1862. - 25-4t. WANTED. TEACHER to take charge, immediately, of a sma

Competency to prepare students for admission to College is required. Applicants will address either of the undersigned at Gilchrist's Bridge P. O., Marion District, South Carolina, with statement of terms and qualifications.

DANIEL GILCHRIST,

GEORGE W. REAVES.

Feb. 13, 1861.—134-2taw4w—25 4t. BY STEAMSHIP NORTH CAROLINA. E RECEIVE TO-DAY, Stuart's C. Sugar; Laguayra Coffee;

Java Coffee. For sale by
L. B. HUGGINS & SONS. FIVE YEARS IN CHINA, WITH SOME ACCOUNT of the great Rebellion, and a description of St. Helena; by Rev. Charles Taylor, M. D., formerly Missionary to China from the South Caroli na Conference. The author of the above work is well known by many persons in this City, and the work is we

KELLEY'S BOOK STORE. 5() TONS LAND PLASTER, in store, for sale.
W. H. McRARY & CO.

An experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing
Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the lowing, which are all that over the process of teething by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the lowing, which are all that are now recollected-viz: One note of hand, dated Dec., 1860, given by W. H. Bettencourt and endorsed by John Dawson, for about five and sixty dollars, payable to the subscriber; also, a note of hand for twenty-five dollars, given by J. Utley, dated Jan., 1860.—Upon this note there is endorsed a credit for \$12. Any person flading the above Pocket-Book, and returning contents, to the JOURNAL OFFICE, will be liberally ed.

A. F. NEWKIRK. rewarded.

Feb. 9th, 1861. CHRONOLOGY OF NORTH CAROLINA, CHOWING when the most remarkable events connected with her history took place, from the year 1584 to the GRAIN, & bushel, present time, with explanatory no'e; by D. K. Bennett, KELLEY'S BOOK STORE. Feb. 12.

TO ARRIVE, 250 HHDS. NEW CROP CARDENAS MOLASSES, new packages, daily expected per Brig "John Balch." For sale from wharf in lots to suit, hy Feb. 4, 1861.

G. C. & W. J. MUNRO.

CASH ADVANCES. WE will make liberal advances on Cotton shipped to consignment of our friends at Liverpool, direct or vi a New York, on such terms as will be satisfactory to holders desiring to realize.

O. G. PARSLEY & CO.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY. THE NEXT ORDINARY DRAWING OF THE ROYAL Havana Lottery, conducted by the Spanish Government, under the supervision of the Captain General of Cuba, will take place at HAVANA, on

WEDNESDAY, February 27th, 1861. £360.000.

SORTEO NUMERO 651 ORDINARIO.
CAPITAL PRIZE_\$100,000;
1 Prize of\$100,000 50 Prizes of\$1,0
1 " 50,000 60 " 5
1 " 30,000 153 " 4
1 " 20,000 20 Approximations 8,0
1 " 10,000
Four Approximations to the \$100,000 of \$600 each; 4
\$400 to \$50,000; 4 of \$100 to \$30,000; 4 of \$100 to \$20,000
4 of \$400 to \$10,000.
Whole Tickets \$20: Halves \$10: Quarters \$5.

Prizes cashed at sight at 5 per cent. discount. A drawing will be forwarded as soon as the result be

*All orders for Schemes or Tickets to be addressed to DON RODAIGUES, care of City Post, Charleston, S. C. April 14th, 1860. 189 + 34-11

THE WILSON SCHOOLS

THE WILSON SCHOOLS,
WILSON, NORTH CAROLINA.

BY Mr. AND MRS. RICHARDSON,
Aided by a full and able corps of Assistant Teachers.
These Schools will be reopened for the admission of Pupils on Thursday, the 10th day of January, 1861.
Applicants for admission, examined and classed on Thursday and Friday, (the 10th and 11th.) when it is very important that all who contemplate a connection in the Schools during the session, should be present.

Strangers to the plans and character of these Schools will Strangers to the plans and character of these Schools, will receive a Catalogue on application to the Principal. Dec. 13th, 1860

MANHOOD.

HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED. Just Published, in a Sealed Envelope, ON THE NATURE, TREATMENT, AND RADICAL CURE OF SPERMATORRHEA, or Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Nerss and Involuntary Emissions, inducing Impotency, Mental and Physical Incapacity.

By ROB. J. CULVERWELL, M. D.,

Author of the "Green Book," &c.

The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful con-sequences of Self-abuse may be effectually removed without medicine and without dangerous surgical operations, bou-gies, instruments, rings or cordials, pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer no matter what his condition may be, may cure himsel

cheaply, privately and radically. This lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

Sent under seal to any address, post paid, on the receipt of two postage stamps, by addressing Dr. CH. J. C. KLINE, 127 Bowery, New York. Post Office Box 4,586. Jan. 29,1861.

\$150 REWARD:

FROM THE SUBSCRIBERS on last Saturday night, the following negroes, viz: PETER, FLLIS JONES and LAVENIA. Peter is very stout built, weighs about 193 pounds, is about 5 feet 11 inches high, Fromerly belonged to Mr. N. F. about 25 years old; he formerly belonged to Mr. N. F. Nixon, of New Hanover county. Ellis is about 21 years old, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, jet black, and weighs about 175 pounds; he formerly belonged about Newbern, N. C., where his wife now lives, but more recently to Mr. C. R. Chadwick, of Brunswick county, who owns his brother.— Lavenia is a very stout woman, weighs about 150 pounds, is 20 years old, and formerly belonged to Mr. J. M. Fennell, f Sampson county.

Any person taking up either, or all of the above negroe

and returning them to the subscribers in Wilmington. or confining them in jail so that we can get them, will receive fifty-dollars for each, or one bundred and fifty for all of BARDEN & PETERSON.



always presents us with the same essential elements, and gives of course the True Standard. Analyze the Blood of a person suffering from Consumption, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Scroiula, &c., and we find in every instance certain deficiences in the red globules of Blood. Supply these deficiencies, and you are made well. The Blood Food is founded upon this Theory—hence its astonishing success.-

adapted to the deficiencies of the Blood in different diseases. For Coughs, Colds, Bronchilis, or any affection whatever of the Throat or Lungs inducing Consumption, use No. 1, which is also the No. for Depression of Spirits, Loss of Apwhich is also the No. for Depression of Spirits, Loss of Appetite and from all Chronic Complaints arising from Overuse, General Debility, and Nervous Prostration. No. 2 for Liver Complaints. No. 3, for Dyspepsia. Being already prepared for absorption. It is Taken by Drops and carried immediately into the circulation, so that what you gain you retain. The No. 4 is for Female Irregularities. Hysteria, Weakness, &c. See special directions for this. For Salt Kheum, Eruptions, Scrofulous, Kidney, and Biadder Complaints, take No. 5. In all cases the directions must be strictly followed. Price of the Blood Food \$1 per bottle. Sold by CHURCH & DUPONT, No. 409 Broadway, New York,

Front Street, North of the Bank of Cope Fear and opposite the Bank of Wilmington.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs the public, that he has opened as above a BAR ROOM AND RESTAURANT, where he will keep the CHOICEST and BEST LIQUORS, and serve up in the best manner everything that the market will afford.—OYSTERS in every style; GAME, when in season, etc., etc. FOR SALE.

A PINE PAIR OF PLANTATION MULES, when in season, etc., etc.

States Cutter Lewis Cass have arrived here from Sability of the United previous to Tuesday of March Court, they will then previous to Tuesday of March Court, they will then the services of Mr. WM. H. CURTIS, well previous to Tuesday of March Court, they will then previous to Tuesday of March Court, they will then the services of Mr. WM. H. CURTIS, well previous to Tuesday of March Court, they will then previous to Tuesday of March Court, they will then the services of Mr. WM. H. CURTIS, well previous to Tuesday of March Court, they will then the services of Mr. WM. H. CURTIS, well previous to Tuesday of March Court, they will then the services of Mr. WM. H. CURTIS, well previous to Tuesday of March Court, they will then the best manner everything that the market will afford.

FLOUIS R. EXAMBLES AT BESSET LIQUORS, and serve up in the best manner everything that the market will afford.

FLOUIS R. EXAMBLES AT BESSET LIQUORS, and very few on market. We do court at 45 to 56 cents per lb.

FLOUIS R. EXAMBLES AT BESSET, 1

GUABO.

FLOUIS R. EXAMBLES AT BESSET LIQUORS, and very few on market. We do court at 45 to 56 cents per lb.

FLOUIS R. EXAMBLES AT BESSET, 1

GUABO.

FLOUIS R. EXAMBLES AT BESSET LIQUORS, and serve up in the best manner everything that the market will afford.

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Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current. ear it should be understood that our quotations go

represent the wholesale price. In filler rates have to be paid. BEESWAY, # 15 .. 30 @ Liquons, y gall, (dom Whiakey,.....28 @ N. E. Rum,....35 @ RICKS, # M ... 6 00 @12 00 BARRELS, Spirits Turp., each, 2nd hand...1 00 @ 1 65 New.......1 95 @ 2 00 CANDLES, W B. Tallow.....16 @ Adamantine...20 @ Sperm.....35 @ irgin....0 00 @ Sperm.... do. morder,0 00 @ Pitch do.,.0 00 @ Rosin, Pale, 2 00 @ do. No. 1,1 25 @ do. No. 2,0 95 @ COTTON, # 1b. strict mid'g .. 00 @ good mid'g... 00 @ Spirits Turp.,

Sigallon ... 32 @

Varnish, Sigal.26 @ . 32 @ COTTON BAGGING. NAILS, WI

₩ yard.....131@ Rope, ₩ 10 ... 74@ CORN MEAL, Wrought, ... ₩ bushel. . 75 @ OMESTICS, Sheeting, \$ yd. 71@ Yarn, \$ 15... 18 @ 668, \$ doz... 15 @ Sperm, 2 00 @ Linseed, raw, 1 15 @ do. boiled, 1 15 @ FEATHERS, 70 B. 50 @ PEA NUTS, bush 90 @ Mullets POTATORS. Sweet, 2 bush. 60 @ Irish, do.,. 00 @ 1 do. 2 bbl.,.2 75 @ 8 do. No. 2 10 00 @12 00 do. No. .3 6 50 @ 8 50 N. C. Bacon.

Herrings, East 3 00 @ 3 50 Dry Cod, LOUR, N. C. brands & bbl., Family......8 00 @ 0 00 Superfine ... 7 75 @ 0 00 Fine 7 50 @ 0 00 Cross 7 25 @ 0 00 GLUE, # 15..... 12 @ 20 GUNNY BAGS,.... 10 @ 18 Butter, 20 @ 27 Cheese, 12 @ 12: Poax, Northern, \$\circ\$ bbl., City Mess, . . 22 50 @ 23 90 Clear do. . . 00 00 @ 00 00 GUANO, Peruvian.

1 ton and upwards, Super Lime ... @50 00
LAND PLASTER, \$\pi\$ bbl... 1 25
Per ton, 9 00 @10 00 Corn.... do. white..0 00 @ 0 00

do., clean, HIDES, # D., Eastern 0 95 @ N. River.... 85 @

Green, 54@ Dry 74@ HAY, \$\mathre{B}\$ 100 fbs. Inon, # fb.
English, ass'd. 4 do
American, ref.. 3 do
do. sheer.. 0 do do.hoop,ton 70 00@75 00 LUMBER, WM,, (River.) Fl'r Boards.00 00 @12 50 Wide do.... 0 00 @ 9 00 Scantling... 0 00 @ 7 50

SOAP, & D.,..... SHINGLES, & M., Floor Boards. rough.....15 00 @16 00 planed.....18 00 @19 00 clear25 00 @30 00 Wide boards.14 00 @15 00 Scantling....12 00 @15 00 Ship Stuff, rough edge .14 00 @15 00 Molasses, # gal.on. Cuba, Hhds 23

Common, ... 2 50 @ 3 00 STAVES, % M., W. O. Bbl., 16 00 @18 00 R. O. Hhd., 12 50 @20 00 Ash Head'g, .14 00@16 00 TIMBER, & M., Shipping,... 0 00 @00 00 Mill, prime, 7 50 @ 9 00 do. inferior to ordinary, .3 50 @ 6 00 Tallow, \$ 5....10 @ 00 Common,14 @ Medium,25 @ Cuba, Hhds 23 @ 27 do. Bbis. 30 @ 32 N. Orleans. 50 @ 55 Fine. . Wool, # 15.,....17 @

Butt,00 00 @20 00 Beef, Mess, .11 50 @16 00

do. Fulton Market, . 19 00 @20 00

Poultry, Chickens, live, 15 @

do. dead, . . 00 @ Turkeys, live, . 75 @ do. dead, \$ 10.121@

SALT.

SHEEF, # head, Lambs,..... 1 50 @ 2 25

Alum, # bush.,30 @

Liverpool, & sack, ground, cargo 75 @

Porto Rico, . . 8 @ New Orleans, 8 @ Muscovado, . . 7 @ Loaf & crush'd,101@

C. Yellow.... 9466 Granulated, :..11 @

Contract, ...4 50 @ 5 00

..42@

une......1 50 @ 1 75 SUGAR, 19 15. do. fm store 95 @

Mutton,....1 50 @ 2 25

Norg.-River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, sold in the water, are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, when brought & Railroad, about the same expenses are in-curred.——* For virgin or mixed Turpentine a deduction of one-fifth or more is made on the price of yellow dip, ac

TO NEW YORK. Rice, # 100 lbs. gross..... Cotton, \$1 lb., 0 00
Cotton goods, \$6 foot, ... 00
Flaxseed, \$5 bushel, ... 00
Wheat, \$6 bushel, ... 00
Lumber, \$6 M., ... 4 00@5 00
TO PHILADELPHIA. Turpentine and Tar, Phil..... ods, # cubic foot,.... Cotton g Turpentine and Tar, & bbl.....
 Rosin
 00

 Spirits Turpentine
 00

 Cotton, ₩ ib
 00

 Rough Rice, ₩ bushel
 0

Lumber, * M.,..... 6 00@8 00 7 00 REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKET

TURPENTINE .- By reference to our table of sales below it will be seen that prices were unsettled in the early part of the week, and on Friday declined 8 a 10 cents on soft, with sales at \$1 80 for yellow dip, \$1 44 for virgin, and 90 cents for hard, per 280 lbs. Since then the market has ruled steady, and parcels have been taken on arrival at above figures—closing with a moderate demand from buyers. The eccipts for the week have been fair, and the sales comprise

Bbls. Yel. Dip. Virg. 185.....\$1 90.....\$1 Wednesday 185 \$1 90 \$1 52. Thursday, 2,003 1 90 1 52. Friday,..... 950...... 1 80....... . 150. 1 80. 1 44. Monday..... 2,000...... 1 80....... 1 44......

Tuesday.... 605...... 1 80...... 1 44...... 90
FPIRITS TUMPENTINE.—There is no change of importance to report in this article since our review of Wednesday last. The demand during the week has been limited, and the mar-ket has ruled quiet with small transactions at 32 cents for straight and 33½ cents for N. Y. bbls. We quote sales of 1 181 bbls., as follows: Wednesday, 40 bbls. at 32 cents per gallon for straight.

Do. . . . 41 " " 334 " " N. Y. hbl

with empty Spirits Turpentine barrels, and ru es decidedly dull. No demand exists, and no sales have taken place during the week.

COFFEE—Remains about as last reported There is a moderate stock of Rio in first hands, and we quote small sales at 12½ to 14 cents, cash. See table for store rates of

Medicess, &c. See special directions for fills. To Statification for the plaints, take No. 5. In all cases the directions must be strictly followed. Price of the Blood Food at per bottle.

Sold by CHURCH & DUPONT.
And by all respectable Drugsits throughout the bountry.
Sold in Wilmington. N. C., only by Walker MEARS, March 5th, 1800—153&27-cowly

CORN.

COR

and for the past two or three weeks the sales have been principally in the retail way. For the week we quote small sales of State brands at \$7.75 a \$7.87\frac{1}{2}\$ per bbl. for superfine—the market closing quiet at lowest figure.

Grain.—In the Corn market there was rather a dull feeling in the early part of the week, in consequence of the heavy arrivals, and prices declined 5 a 7\frac{1}{2}\$ cents on quotations of Wednesday last, and buyers operated cautiously, in anticipation of further arrivals. The receipts for the week comprise 25,950 bushels—11,200 do. from Pasquotank and Perquimans, and 14,750 do. from Hyde county Of the former 4,800 bush. sold on private terms, 5,100 do. at 67\frac{1}{2}\$ cents, and 1,300 do. at 70 cents;—and of the latter 8,750 do. sold at 65 cents, and 6,000 do. at 67\frac{1}{2}\$ cents per bushel;—a portion of the above purchases were for other markets. The market is now pretty well supplied, and it remains to be seen whether new arrivals will bring above figures. At present we quote the market as closing at 67\frac{1}{2}\$ cts. for Hyde, and 70 cts. per bushel for Perquimans.—OATS.—Nothing has been done in this article for some time past, except in the retail way, and therefore we have no quotations to offer. There is a moderate stock in dealers hands, and only a light demand done in this article for some time past, except in the retail way, and therefore we have no quotations to offer. There is a moderate stock in dealers hands, and only a light demand exists.——Phas.—Are in small stock, and there is a fair demand, especially for Cow for feeding purposes. No sales that we are aware of, and we quote nominally at 80 a 86 cents per bushel.——RICS.—There is only a light stock of clean in store, and we notice a moderate demand from the trade. We quote at 4½ a 4½ cents per lb.

GUANO.—No receipts, but the stock in dealers hands is sufficient to supply the present demand. Selling from store at the following quotations: No. 1 Peruvian \$6250; Reese's Manipulated \$52: American \$40; Sombrero \$35; Superphosphate of Lime \$50, and Land Plaster \$10 per ton.

HAY.—No arrivals since our last, but there is a fair stock

HAY.—No arrivals since our last, but there is a fair stock of former receipts remaining in store, and only a retail business doing. Quotations in table are for lots as they arrive.

LIME.—The stock on market has become considerably reduced in the absence of receipts, but is sufficient to supply present wants. We quote from store at 40 cents to \$1 per MOLASSES-Is in fair request, and the stock of Cuba in first hands has become nearly or quite worked off. We quote in hhds. from wharf at 25 to 27 cents per gallon for

our last, and are in rather better request, though prices are unchanged. We quote sales of two or three parcels, about 2500 bushels, at prices ranging from \$1 to \$1 17\frac{1}{2} per bushel. as in quality.

Poratogs.—For Irish there continues to be a fair enquiry,

and in the absence of receipts the stock on market has been worked off, and it is now almost bare; several parcels, however, are now daily looked for. We quote from store at \$3 50 per bb! for planting. Sweet are also scarce, and sell at 65 to 75 cents per bushel.

PROVITIONS.—FOR N. C. cured Bacon there is a brisk demand for setailing purposes and the receipts continue up. man' for retailing purposes, and the receipts continue unually light for the season. Only a few small lots have been ight in for the week (in all about 4,000 lbs.) and we quote small sales at 12½ cents for hog round, and 13½ a 14 cts.
per lb. for hams. In Western cured we have nothing new
to report. No receipts of consequence for some weeks,
and the stock here is confined to small lots in the hands of dealers. We quote at 102 to 11 cents for shoulders, and 124 a 13 cents per lb. for sides, as in quality.——LARD.—N. C. make comes in slowly, but there is only a light demand.

We quote sales at 12½ a 13 cents per lb.——PORK. - The stock of Northern is light, and the market rules firm at former rates. See table for store quotations. SALT.—No receipts or sales during the past week. There is a fair supply of both Liverpool ground and Alum on market, and demand limited. See table for store prices, in quantities to suit. TIMBER.—Receipts mesgre, and little or none remaining

unsold on market. There is a moderate enquiry for prime mill, which sells readily at fair prices, while inferior and ordinary are dull of sale at low figures. See table.

SHINGLES.—Little or no demand for shipment, and the market rules cuil for both Common and Contract. See ta-FREIGHTS-To coastwise ports remain about the same as last reported. Plenty of vessels in port, and the market rules quiet. See table for last rates paid.

SALISBURY, Feb. 12.—Beef, 5 a 6; Bacon. 11 a 12}; Butter, 15 a 2); Corn, 75 a 80; Flour, \$3 20 a \$3 30; Lard, 10 a 12½; Meal, 75 a 80; Molasses, 33 a 55; Irish Potatoes, 50 a 80; Sweet Potatoes, 60 a 70; Peas, 65; Pork, 6½ a 7½; Sugar, 9 a 12½; Tallow, 10 a 12½; Wheat, \$1 20 a \$1 40; Whiskey, 50 a \$1.00

BALTIMORE, Feb 11 .- Flour is dull and heavy; Howard street and Ohio \$5 25; City Mills \$5 12, with no sales.— Wheat dull; red \$1 25 a \$1 30; white \$1 35 a \$1 60. Corn steady; yellow 58 a 61c. Provisions steady. Mess Pork Worth; with 605 bbls. tar, 864 do. \$17 75 a \$13; Rump \$13 50. Lard 104c. Coffee active at bales cotton, 959 bushels pea nuts.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 11.—Cotton.—There was a good business done to-day, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather. The transactions reached 1030 bales, at fully to decline from the highest point, and, in some instances, a further reduction was submitted to on the Middling and lower grades. The particulars are as follows: 140 bales at 93; 45 at 93; 124 at 103; 108 at 102; 12 at 11; 365 at 114; 24 at 14: 97 at 114: 60 at 114, and 65 baies at 12c.

Tar-Remains unchanged at our last reports, \$1 50 by inspection. But little demand.

Flour—Remains firm with but few sales at our last quota-

tions. We quote at \$7 50 for Fine, \$8 for Superfine and \$3 50 a \$9 for Family. NEW YORK, Feb'y. 11th.—Cotton is heavy at irregular rates, sales of 1900 bales at 11½ a 11½c. Flour is depressed; sales of 9,000 bbls. at prices from 5 to 10c. lower, State at \$5 a \$5 10, Obio at \$5 45 a \$5 55, and Southern \$5 35 a \$5 65. Wheat depressed; sales of 23,000 bushels at a decline of 1 a 2 cents, red Western at \$1 28, white \$1 45, Milwaukee club \$1 24, and Chicago Spring \$1 16. Corn is depressed;

THE CELEBRETED ROCKY MOUNT MILLS, Edge-combe county, N. C., continue to manufacture 1200 lbs. Cotton Yarn daily, and are prepared to furnish assorted Nos., 4s to 12s, by the bale of 200 lbs., at 20 cents per lb., 3 months time, at any of our Railroad Depots in Fastern N. Carolina, free of freight.

The Mills and Machinery are in fine condition, and the

quality of the Yarns guaranteed. Orders solicited from punctual buyers. Address.

Rocky Mount Edgecombe County, N. C. 3-1y* Sept. 13th, 1860

LIVER INVIGORATOR, NEVER DEBILITATES. TI IS COMPOUNDED ENTIRELY FROM GUMS, and

has become an established fact, a Standard Medicine, known and appproved by now resorted to with conti-

Price One Dollar per Bottle. SANFORD'S CATHARTIC PILLS,

COMPOUNDED FROM
Pure Vegetable Extracts, and put up in GLASS CASES, Air Tight, and will keep in any climate.

The Family Cathartic tive Cathartic which the proprietor has used in his

W. H. MCRARY & CO.

o which flesh is heir, too divertisement. Dose, 1 to PRICE 3 DIMES.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR AND FAMILY CATHARTIC PILLS are retailed by Drugists generally, and sold wholesale by the Trade in all the large towns.

B. T. W. SANDFORD, M. D.,

Manufacturer and Proprietor,

208 Broadway, New York.

171&31—19

FRESH ONION SETTS!! TUST RECEIVED: A full supply of well-assorted FLOW-

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA. ABRIVED.

6.—Schr. E. L. B. Wales, Hoffman, from Philadelphia, to T. C. & B. G. Worth. Schr. Ned, Thompson, from New York, to E. Murray & Schr. Sally Ann, Rose, from Hyde county, to DeRosset, Brown & Co.; with 950 bushels corn. Schr. Ann E. Davis, Price, from Perquimans, to J. R. Blossom; with 1,800 bushels corn.

Schr. Telegraph, Dudley, from Perquimans, to D. Pigott : with 1.500 bushels corn. Schr. Snow Squall, Chester, from Hyde Co., to D. Pigott; with 1,225 bushels corn.
Schr. Laura, Whitehurst, from Pasquotank, to D. Pigott; with 1,700 bushels corn. Schr. Radiant, Whitehurst, from Perquimans, to D. Pigott;

Schr. Radiant, Whitehurst, from Perquimans, to D. Pigott; with 1,800 bushels corn.
Schr. E. S. Bevin, Brown, from Washington, to J. R. Blossom, with 3,300 bushels corn.
Schr. Edwin and Samuel, Nixon, from Hyde Co., to De-Rosset, Brown & Co.; with 1,400 bushels corn.
Schr. Jona, Payne, from Hyde Co., to DeRosset, Brown & Co.; with 1,800 bushels corn.
Schr. Waye, Styron from Hyde Co., to D. Biggette, with Schr. Waye, Styron from Hyde Co. Schr. Wave, Styron, from Hyde Co., to D. Pigott; with 1,500 bushels corn. Schr. Topaz, O'Neill, from Hyde Co., to Master; with 1,500 bushels corn. Schr. T. P. Learned, Frambers, from Philadelphia, to Schr. P. Boyce, Boyce, from New York, to J. R. Blossom. Schr. R. G. Whelden, Neal, from New York, to D. A.

Schr. H. W. Godfrey, Weeks, from Maurice River, N. J., Schr. H. E. Western, -, from New York, to J. R. Blossom. Schr. Jenny Lind, Gibbs, from Hyde county, to J. R Blossom, with 1875 bushels corn.
7—Steamer North Carolina, Barber, from Fayetteville, to 8-Schr. J. J. Babcock, Babcock, from New York, to O. G. Parsley & Co. 8-Barque Zephyr, Small, from Boston, to J. & D. McRae Steamer Fanny Lutterlob, Elder, from Fayetteville, to A. E. Hall. Schr. Saxon, Litchfield, from New York, to O. G. Parsley 9-Steamer Flora McDonald, Driver, from Favetteville. o T. C. & B. G. Worth.

Schr. Richard Vaux, Trelk, from Morehead City, to 10-Schr. Rich J. H. Flanner. Schr. Virginia Core, Harker, from Hyde county, to De-Rosset, Brown & Co.; with 1,900 bushels corn. Schr. Ella, Davis, from Perquimans, to Master; with 1300 bushels corn.
Schr. Zenith, Fulcher, from Hyde county, to J. R. Blos som; with 1,000 bushels corn.
Schr. Wm. T. Harriss, Mydgett, from Hyde county, to DeRosset, Brown & Co.; with 1,600 bushels corn. 11.—Barque Laconia, Nickerson, from Boston, to T. C. & B. G. Worth; with ice to J. E. Lippitt. Steamer A. P. Hurt, Hurt, from Fayetteville, to T. C. & Steamer North Carolina, Barber, from Fayetteville, to A.

12.—Steamship North Carolina, Powell, from New York, to E. A. Keith; with mdze.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Elder, from Fayetteville, to A. CLEARED. 7-Schr. W. H. Howard, Brown, for Sloop Point, by Rankin & Martin.

Steamer A. P. Hurt, Hurt, for Fayetteville, by T. C. & B.

G. Worth. Schr. N. W. Smith, Boyd, for New York, by T. C. & B G. Worth: with 496 bbls. rosin, 482 bales cotton, 352 bbls. spirits turpentine, 1 tierce wax, 221 bushels pea nuts. Steamer Kate McLaurin, Evans, for Fayetteville, by Clark & Turlington.
7-Schr. Vermont, Fargo, for Porto Rico, by Kidder & Martin; with 93,000 feet lumber. 8—Schr. Jonas Smith, Dayton, for New York, by A. D. Cazaux; with 221 bbls. spirits turpentine, 259 bales cotton, 675 bushels pea nuts. 2,151 bbls. rosin. Brig Lincoln Webb, Lloyd, for Providence, R. I., by J. H. Chadbourn & Co.; with 150,343 feet lumber.

Brig Sultan, Sutton, for New York, by T. C. & B. G. Worth; with 605 bbls. tar, 864 do. rosin, 4 hhds. fur, 153 Brig. E. P. Sweet, Jewett, for Philadelphia, by J. H. Chadbourn & Co; with 139,000 feet lumber.

9.—Schr. R. W. Brown, Garmow, for New York, by A. D. Cazaux; with 131 bbls spts. turpt., 433 do. rosin, 230

bushels pea nuts, 367 bales cotton.

Schr. Snow Squall, Chester, for Rich Inlet, N. C., by D. Pigott; with 1,225 bushels corn, (inward cargo.)
Bark Tivola, Brown, for Ponce, P. R., by C. H. Dudley;
with 113,000 ft. lumber, 33,000 shingles. NEWBERN, Feb. 12.—Cotton.—Sales of the week have limited to a few hundred bales at prices renging from T. C. & B. G. Worth. been limited to a few hundred bales at prices ranging from 10½ to 11½c. per lb. But little disposition to transact. We quote at 10½ a 11c. at the close of yesterday evening's transactions which is about the extent of the market.

T. C. & B. G. Worth.

Brig Truxillo, Mulligen, for West leading to the limited to a few hundred bales at prices ranging from 10½ to 11½c. per lb.

Schr. Muskingum, Higgins, for No. G. Worth: with 1,150 bbls. crude

> B. G. Worth; with 6 tons old fron, 231 bbls. rosin, 18 bales cotton, 1,613 bushels pea nuts, 248 bags, 6 boxes, 2 casks and 55 bbls. dried fruit, 28 bales yarn, 7 empty hhdu., 15 do. bbls., 21 half do. do., and 1 trunk.
>
> 11—Schr. Francis Edwards, Swain, for New York, by J. R. Blossom; with 104 bbls. spirits turpentine, 400 do. crude turpentine, 464 do. rosin, 284 bales cotton.
>
> 12—Schr. R. G. Whilden, Neal, for New York, by D. A. Lamont; with 1750 bbls. crude turpentine, 53 bales cotton.
> Schr. Wm. H. Smith, Scott, for New York, by T. C. & B.
> G. Worth; with 21 bbls. soap stone, 15 do. liquor, 8 bags and 67 bbls. dried fruit, 48 bushels flaxseed, 419 bales cotton.

ton, I bbl. wax.
Schr. Sea Drift, Certin, for Porto Rico, by Kidder & sales of 26,000 bushels, mixed at 65c., and new at 63 a 64 cents. Lard is heavy at 9½ a 10c. Whisky is steady at 162 a 81 a 10½ a 13½c. Sugar is steady. Coffee steady, sales of 2500 bags at 10½ a 13½c. Molasses is unchanged, sales 35 a 38c. Spirits Turpentine dull. Rosin \$1 25 a \$1 26. Rice dull. Freights bushels corn. Steamer North Carolina, Barber, for Fayetteville, by A. E. Hall. 13.—Schr. Snow Squall, Chester, for Hyde Co., by D.

Pigott.
Schr. Wave, Styron, for Hyde Co., by D. Pigott. Schr. Laura, Whitehurst, for Perquimans Co., by D. Pl-Schr. Radiant, Whitehurst, for Pasquotank Co., by D. Pigott.
Schr. John Bose, Hammend, for Boston, by T. C. & B. G.
Worth; with 277 bbls. spts. turpt., 50 do. crude do., 249
do. rosin, 340 bales cotton, 2,500 bushels pea nuts.
Schr. W. C. Mershon, Cole, for New York, by T. C. & B. G. Worth; with 298 bbls. spts. turpt., 1,200 do. rosin, 700 bales cotton.

Brig Shibboleth, Morton, for Port au Prince, by W. W.

> ONLY DISCOVERY WORTHY OF ANY CONFIDENCE FOR

RESTORING THE BALD AND GRAY

Peirce; with 80,000 ft. lumber, 250,000 shingles.
Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Elder, for Fayetteville, by A

In has become an established fact, a Standard Medicine, known and appproved by now resorted to with continuous most resorted to within the last two years of relicf, as the numerous my possession show.

Many, since the great discovery of Prof. Wood, have attempted not only to imitate his restorative, but profess to have discovered something that would produce results identical; but they have all come and gone, being carried away by the wonderful results of Prof. Wood's preparation, and have been forced to leave the field to its resistless sway.—

Read the following:—

BATH, Maine, April 18th, 1859.

Frof. O. J. Wood & Co.: Gents:—The letter I wrote you in 1866 concerning your valuable Hair Restorative, and have been forced to leave the field to its resistless sway.—

Read the following:—

BATH, Maine, April 18th, 1859.

Frof. O. J. Wood & Co.: Gents:—The letter I wrote you in 1866 concerning your valuable Hair Restorative, and which you have published in this vicinity and elsewhere, has given rise to numerous enquiries touching the facts in the case. The enquiries are, firs face, when if care were used by wiping the face in close connection with the whiskers, the same result will follow as connection with the whiskers, the same result will follow as
the hair. I have been in the receipt of a great number of
letters from all parts of New England asking me if my hair
still continued to be good; as there is so much fraud in the
manufacture and sale of various compounds as well as this,
it has, no doubt been basely imitated and been used, not
only without any good effect, but to absolute injury. I have
not used any of your Restorative of any account for some
months, and yet my hair is as good as ever, and hundreds
have examined it with surprise, as I am now 61 years old
and not a gray hair in my head or on my face; and to prove The Furnity Cathartic which the practice more than twerty. The constantly increase have long used the PILLS is a gentle but achartic more than twerty. The constantly increase have long used the PILLS is a gentle but achartic more than twerty. The constantly increase have long used the PILLS is a gentle but achartic more than twerty. The constantly increase have long used the PILLS is a gentle but achartic more than twerty. The constantly increase have long used the PILLS is a gentle but achartic more than twerty. The constantly increase have long used to their them within the reach of the Profession well know on different portions of the The FAMILY CATHAR reference to this well establed fact, been compounded from a variety of the which act alike on every nal, and are good and safe tic is needed, such as Despite the body, from quently, if neglected, end in a long course of Fover, ing Sensation of Cold over ache, or Weight in the Daeases, Worms in Chiling Sensation of Cold over ache, or Weight in the Daeases, Worms in Chiling Sensation of Cold over ache, or Weight in the Daeases, Worms in Chiling Sensation of Cold over ache, or Weight in the Daeases, Worms in Chiling Sensation of Cold over ache, or Weight in the Daeases, Worms in Chiling Sensation of Cold over ache, or Weight in the Daeases, Worms in Chiling Sensation of Cold over ache, or Weight in the Daeases, Worms in Chiling Sensation of Cold over ache, or Weight in the Daeases, Worms in Chiling Sensation of Cold over ache, or Weight in the Daeases, Worms in Chiling Sensation of Cold over ache, or Weight in the Daeases, Worms in Chiling Sensation of Cold over ache, or Weight in the Daeases, Worms in Chiling Sensation of Cold over ache, or Weight in the Daeases, Worms in Chiling Sensation of Cold over ache, or Weight in the Daeases, Worms in Chiling Sensation of Cold over ache, or Weight in the Daeases, Worms in Chiling Sensation of Cold over ache or Weight in the Daeases, Worms in Chiling Sensation of Cold over ache, or Weight in the Daeases, Worms in Chiling

cess, and finding my head nearly destitute of hair, I was fi-nally induced to try a bottle of your Restorative. Now, candor and justice compel me to announce to whoever may read this, that I now possess a new and beautiful growth of hair, which I pronounce richer and handsomer than the original was. I will therefore take occasion to recommend this invaluable remedy to ALL who may feel the necessity

for it. Respectfully yours,
Rev. S. ALLEN BROCK. P. S.—This testimonial of my approbation for your valuable medicine (as you are aware of) is unsolicited;—but if you think it worthy a place among the rest, insert if you wish, if not destroy and say nothing. Yours, &c.,

Rev. S. A. B.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, visitarge, medium, and small; the small holds a pint, and retails for one dollar per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for two dollars per bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent. more in proportion, and retails for \$3 a bottle.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 444 Broadway. New York, and 114 Market St., St. Louis, Mo.

And sold by All Good Druggists and Fance Goods

Bold in Wilmington, N. C., by WALKER MEARES. Feb. 13, 1861. 285&50-3m

The postage on this paper within the State, is 34 cts. per quarter, out of the State 64 cts. per quarter.

The Governor's Proclamation. We publish to-day the Convention Bill, with the Governor's proclamation appended, and of which the bill may thus be said to form a part. Let us all read and reflect. What shall we do in the matter? We forth. call the attention of all our citizens to the issues presented: First-Shall we have a Convention? Second-What kind of a Convention?

The Legislature.

its attention, with the view of an early adjournment.

Among other bills passed, we find that the Senate on Tuesday passed a "bill for the relief of the people," be vote. It is regarded as certain to pass the House.

extension shall be made in the State.

Also the bill to secure the completion of the Wil- in the history of the world. mington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad. Gives an A great talk had been made about the re-opening of mington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad. Gives an additional endorsement of bonds, or rather exchange of the slave-trade. That was all without foundation. The

are now up before both houses. The Dauville Connec- in the next hundred years to come. tion has passed the House, and will most probably pass

quite liberal with its appropriations to works of Inter. the result of serious deliberation after the most longnal Improvement. The extension of the Coalfields suffering patience had been exhausted. He then made that point, that is to keep it in a state of efficiency, and if Road to the N. C. Road, and the building of a branch a brief but comprehensive view of the progress of agof the Wilmington & Weldon Road to a point near gression and the growth of anti-slavery feeling from the vice, its numbers getting diminished by casualities, it stops, Fayetteville will give the State something like a true first, touching upon the opposition to the Louisiana purchase springing from this sentiment—to the passage purchase springing from this sentiment—to the passage

COL. HAYNE AND THE PRESIDENT .- The Charleston papers give the substance of the President's reply to Col. Havne. It was made on the 8th through Secretary Holt. The Secretary takes the ground that the rights of the General Government are not simply those of mere proprietorship, but are also those of exclusive jurisdiction springing from no doubtful revolutionary right, but conferred by the express cession of the ground by South Carolina herself. The President might as well be asked to sell the National Capitol, or Maryland to assent jurisdiction over the District of Columbia.

He says that the right to send reinforcements, when, ment of the President, the safety of the garrison requires them, rests on the same unquestionable foundation as the right to occupy the fort. He denies that the fort is any threat or menace to Charleston. It was put there for protection, and will not be otherwise employed unless an attack is made upon it. The reply

"If, with all the multiplied proofs which exist of the President's anxiety for peace, and of the earnestness with which he has pursued it, the authorities of South walls, and thus plunge our common country into the horrors of civil war, then, upon them, and those they represent, must rest the responsibility."

On the 7th, Col. Hayne sent in a short rejoinder, and forwarded the following telegraphic dispatch to the Governor of South Carolina: Washington, February 7 .- The President's reply

through Holt, is not only a flat refusal, but is insulting My mission would shame me and disgrace the State if Sumter is held one moment longer than necessity

compels submission on your part. ARE THEY ELIGIBLE ?--We have been asked several

times if a Judge or Solicitor was eligible to a seat in the State Convention just called by the Legislature.— Section 4th of Article 4th of the Amended Constitution of North Carolina says:

"No person who shall hold any office or place of trust or profit under the United States or any department thereof. or under this State, or any other State or Gov-Crnment, shall hold or exercise ANY OTHER OFFICE or place of trust or profit under the authority of this State, or be eligible to a seat in either House of the General Assembly; provided that nothing herein contained shall extend to officers in the Militia or Justice of the

The Convention being called "under the authority of this State," it appears conclusive that a Judge or Solicitor, or any other State or Government officer, is not eligible to a seat-military officers and Justices of the Peace alone excepted.

And it is also a fair inference to suppose that a member of the present Legislature is not eligible, for even it the Legislature were to adjourn before the Convention meets, the members continue to hold their places until their successors are elected.—Western Democrat.

We think the precedents are opposed to the view taken by the Democrat. If we are not mistaken, judges and other high officials held seats in the Convention of 1835. The act calling the Convention prescribes no qualifications for delegates, and consequently makes no exclusions. We do not think that a seat in a sovereign Convention has been at any time regarded as an office in the sense of the section of the Constitution referred to. We think the object of the act and the spirit of the law is to afford the widest latitude of choice in this case. The act does not say that the qualifications of delegates shall be the same as those of members of the House of Commons. Although we think it would be right, still we do not think there is any imperative necessity for a candidate for delegate owning one hundred

thing of that kind .- Daily Journal, 8th inst. The electoral votes are to be counted out in presence of what is left of both houses on the 13th of this month. Then, surely, Mr. Lincoln having been officially declared President elect, will be under no necessity to maintain that reticence which Mr. Baker, in his speech of last Friday night, thought it was proper he should do until his official position should be fixed by the formal announcement of his election.

It is said that the Peace Congress, now sitting in Washington, will request the withdrawal of the Federal army from that city. Mr. Craige, of North Carolina, has for many days been trying to introduce a resolution of enquiry in regard to these troops, but has not yet succeeded. The feeling in Washington is intense among all southern men. The city is turned into a Federal encampment, and General Scott feels himself " Monarch of all he surveys."

We learn from the Raleigh Register of this date, clothes, burning himself so severely, especially about the (9th,) that Col. Cadwallader Jones, died at his residence, near Hillsboro', on Friday afternoon. His disease was pneumonia. Col. Jones, was, the Register styles him, " a venerable and good man."

was caused by the burning of Mr. O. L. Filyaw's Tur- that has declared their independence. pentine Distillery, above the Rail Road depot. We The ordinance, however has to be ratified by the

The Speaking Last Night.

The Theatre was densely packed last night by a highly respectable and attentive audience drawn together to listen to an address by Sam'l Hall, Esq., Commissioner from the State of Georgia to this State. We think that we simply state a fact when we say that, although, of course, there were many gentlemen present who may have dissented from the views expressed by Mr. Hall, none were disappointed in the ability and tone of the able effort in which these views were embodied and set

Mr. Hall was introduced to the audience by O. P. Meares, Esq., in a brief but felicitous speech in which he referred to the close connection between Mr. Hall and the people of the Cape Fear-to the community of The Legislature, having disposed of the Convention interest between the States of Georgia and North Caroquestion, appears disposed to go to work in earnest to lina, and to the ability and acceptability of the Envoy when that is reached everybody will no doubt concur dispose of the matters of ordinary legislation brought to whom Georgia had sent to North Carolina, and also to the duty of North Carolina to take prompt action.

Mr. Hall spoke of the pleasure it gave him to stand before a North Carolina audience, and to appeal to them Virginia ought to reject, we shall be greatly disaping in fact a stay law. What its operation may be, re- to renew and strengthen the bonds of friendship and the pointed in our estimate of men. James H. Coxe, mains to be seen. We fear that it will not have the ef- community of interest and of feeling which had always fect desired by its introducers and supporters. We see existed between their State and the State of Georgia. that our Senator, Mr. Hall, voted against it, and we A great deal had been said about the cotton States, as think he did right. The vote was not at all a party separate and distinct from the other Southern States. This was not so-the people of the Gulf States and of The bill to enable the Western Railroad Company to those on the Atlantic coast South of this, generally extend their Road from the Coal Fields to the North looked to Virginia, North Carolina, and the other older Carolina Railroad, has been passed by the Senate. The States, with something of a filial love and reverence, as that they will be ready to vindicate Virginia—and that bill gives \$500,000, which, however, is only to be given the homes of their ancestors, and not unfrequently of they will be true to the unity of Southern interest and on compliance with the condition that the rails for the their own boyhood and youth. They were loath to separate their destiny from their's. They hoped yet, and Also, a bill providing for a branch of the Wilming- that at no distant day, to bail all the slaveholding States that does not RESTORE THE WHOLE UNION. ton & Weldon Road, to some point near Fayetteville, as members of the same Southern Confederacy—sharing If that cannot be accomplished, she will, of choice, as the State to loan \$5,000 per mile to such Road as soon | the inestimable blessings of independence, and with a | well as from the necessity of her position, go with a career of prosperity and renown before them unequalled

Cotton States themselves had laws against that-they The bill to amend the charter of the Western Road did not intend to re-open the slave-trade, and would not

Mr. Hall said this movement on the part of Georgia ology applies to Horse Artillery, substituting Horse for and the other Southern States was not, as had been Light. Upon the whole the Senate appears to have been said, a "precipitate" movement. On the contrary, it was organization Horse Artillery does very well, but it requires with the constitutional prohibition against such a law in the service with field artillery.

Horse Artillery is the most expensive of all mounted before 1808. He next touched on the Missouri Com- branches in the before 1808. He next touched on the Missouri Com-promise when a question about free negroes was made expected of it. It cannot be manœuvred one particle the pretext for the refusal to admit a State because her Constitution recognised the institution of slavery.

Coming down to more recent times he referred to the war with Mexico when Tom Corwin expressed the hope more effective by a diminished number. It takes one-third that the Mexicans would welcome our brave soldiers tillery, and when commanded by a brave and energetic man with bloody hands to hospitable graves. Our Northern like the "lamented Duncan," and I have no doubt there are brethren, although denouncing the war and showing no like him in the Old North State, it is more effective. great alacrity in flocking to the standard of their coun- mington, on the 30th ult., when a horse artillery battery was try showed a great readiness to grasp at the prizes others had won, and introduced a proviso to exclude the citi-zens of the South from carrying their property into any of the territories to be acquired from Mexico. He referred to the excitement of 1850 and the Compromise of that year, whereby the South was juggled out of California, Texas was deprived of forty thousand square miles of slave territory, and the slave trade was abolished in the District of Columbia, the whole compensation for Carolina shall assault Fort Sumter, and peril the lives all this being the passage of a fugitive slave law to do Caronna snan assault Fort Sumter, and pern the fives all this being the passage of a fugitive slave law to do of the handful of brave and loyal men shut up within its what the Constitution already expressly provided should be the enemy. Did any one gun or section of the horse artilled and thus plants over the enemy. Did any one gun or section of the horse artilled and thus plants over the enemy. The enemy is all this being the passage of a fugitive slave law to do the enemy. Did any one gun or section of the horse artilled and thus plants over the enemy. The enemy is all this being the passage of a fugitive slave law to do the enemy. Did any one gun or section of the horse artilled and the enemy is all this being the passage of a fugitive slave law to do the enemy. Did any one gun or section of the horse artilled and the enemy is all this being the passage of a fugitive slave law to do the enemy. Did any one gun or section of the horse artilled and the enemy is all this being the passage of a fugitive slave law to do the enemy. Did any one gun or section of the horse artilled and the enemy is all this being the enemy is all this being the passage of a fugitive slave law to do the enemy. The enemy is all this being the enemy is all this being the enemy is all th be done, but which has never yet been done, and which has been only a snare and a cheat.

In the compromise of 1850 Georgia reluctantly " acquiesced," but she determined then that sufferance had gone far enough—she took her stand, stating distinctly that any further aggressions would be resisted even to that any further aggressions would be resisted even to batteries serving with the army were fighting on many a batteries serving with the army were fighting on many a hard contested field, the only horse artillery battery in the Confederacy. That was a solemn declaration made Confederacy. That was a solemn declaration made years ago. The contingency contemplated had occurred, and Georgia had dissolved all the ties that bound her to the Confederacy. She had declared herself independent of the North, and she would maintain her dec-

Mr. Hall referred to the elections of 1852 and 1856 and to the legislation of 1854 repealing the Missouri Compromise, which legislation had since been sustained by the decision of the Supreme Court. The repeal of that compromise was made the handle for a great outcry on the part of those who had habitually disregarded t provisions, and who, when the South offered to extend it to the Pacific, had rejected the proposition with

Mr. Hall argued the doctrine of the right of secession at some length, and with great cogency of reasoning, tracing the history of this question from the first organization of the Colonies as sovereign States, through billity have recourse to it for protection and defence, when the confederacy and the inception of the Union under the existing Constitution, quoting Alexander Hamilton himself to sustain his views in favor of the sovereignty of the States, and their right to decide for themselves any infraction of the Constitution, as well as the mode and measure of redress. He spoke of the effort made by Edmund Randolph, of Virginia, to make the State sovereignties subordinate to the Federal authority, and the resistance to such attempt, paying in this connexion a merited compliment to Hon. James Iredell of North Carolina, then on the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Mr. Hall drew a picture of the prosperity that would ow from the formation of a Southern Confederacy .-He hoped to see mills, manufactories and forges throughout Virginia and North Carolina and elsewhere in the South. The Cotton States would furnish a market for all the breadstuffs that the grain producing States could supply, and as for our Yankee cousins closing up our ports or stopping our commerce, the world at large was too much interested in that commerce to permit any-

THE LEGISLATURE.—THE REVENUE BILL.—We find in the State Journal, of yesterday, the report from the Joint Select Committee on Finance, containing the changes and amendments proposed to be made to the different Schedules of the Revenue Law of 1858-'9 .-

We have cut it out for publication to-morrow. It proposes to reduce the tax upon real estate from twenty cents on the hundred dollars to fifteen cents on the hundred dollars. There are other changes which will be best understood when we publish the report.

Doily Journal, 7th inst. PAINFUL ACCIDENT .- We regret to learn that of vesterday a little boy, some 3 to 4 years of age, son of Mr. Josiah Jones, of this town, met with a painful, and perhaps fatal, accident. It seems that while his mother was absent a few minutes, the little fellow went into the house, and, in lighting a piece of paper, set fire to his throat, that his recovery is regarded

The Texas Convention, as will be seen by our tele-nance for the secession of that State from the Federal The alarm of fire at one o'clock this morning Union, on the 1st inst. This makes the seventh State

have not learned the extent of the damage sustained. people of Texas, which is certain to be done.

The Richmond Dispatch of the 6th inst., makes the following remarks relative to the position of the Delegates elected to the Virginia Convention. We presume it is a very fair explanation :

The Convention. There will evidently be a large majority of so-called "Unionists" returned to the Convention. But the term should not be misunderstood at the North. It is indefinite in our Southern elections. In Alabama, for instance, "Union" meant "co-operation," and "co-operation" meant that when five States were out the co-operationists were ready to go.

The Virginia Convention, whatever be the party names applied to its members, will insist on a settlement of our difficulties at this time in a proper manner; and the only question of difference among its members will be as to the length of time to be employed in efforts at the restoration of the Union. On this point events will assist the body in coming to a proper conclusion, and

As to the so-called "Union men" being submissionists, we need only point to John M. Speed and Thomas Branch. It they will submit to anything which of Chesterfield, is another man represented as strongly Union. There is no doubt that he is, and will use his efforts to restore the Union; but that he will desire to humble Virginia before Black Republican misrule, by accepting anything short of what is right and just to the South, we do not believe.

We believe the Virginia Convention will be indeed a Convention of Virginians-that they will accept the condition of the country as the guide for their actionthe integrity of Southern feeling. All this we believe, and what is a logical deduction from the premises, we believe that Virginia will be content with no settlement

MESSES. EDITORS: I wish to make a few remarks on the

There are two kinds of field artillery, known respectively as "Horse Artillery" and "Light Artillery." The latter used to be called Foot Artillery, but that term is done away has also passed the Senate. It provides for an addition- do it. Georgia would rather have the friendship and with entirely, and "Light Artillery" substituted for it; and has also passed the Senate. It provides for an additional do it. Georgia would late the first and exchange of bonds to the amount of \$200,000. The co-operation of North Carolina, than enjoy all the protilery tactics, it is erased and the word Battery substituted Military bill, the Revenue bill, and other similar bills fits that could possibly be derived from the slave trade for it—that is, in its proper sense. Therefore the proper terms to be used in connection with this arm are Light Artillery, Battery, Light Battery or Battery. The same phrase-

> nstant and steady application to drilling to keep it up to not in that state at all times, it is of no use, although it may do very well to look at. When you take it into actual serfor it will require from four to six months constant applicain advance of a law prohibiting the importation of slaves of labor it requires to keep a Horse Artillery Battery, harso as to take effect at the earliest possible day consistent ness and equipments in good order is more than any person can comprehend, unless it be one who has had experience

> > quicker than Light Artillery, thereupon your correspondent would reccommend to the citizens of Wilmington a Light Artillery Battery, instead of a Horse Artillery Battery. It can be maintained at little over half the cost to the State in the event of its being called into actual service. It can be kept I see that at a meeting held at the Court House in Wilrganized, and the resolutions passed upon the or r of men at either battery, and taking them from their legitimate duties, you leave them inefficient. To give force to his support of the resolutions above mentioned, he says that the war with Mexico illustrates the fact that horse artillery is all that he claims for it, and quotes Palo Alto and Buena Vista as the fields of its fame. That it did very good execution at both places I will freely admit; but I would like the gentleman to explain where was its superiority over the late Col. Duncan's light battery that was with it at Palo Alto; and which manœuvred quicker, and went closer to very above mentioned, commanded by the late brave and gallant Roland, when it advanced at the gallop amid the flames of the burning prairie, and came into battery and at-tacked the enemy at about 250 yards distance? So much for Palo Alto. As for Buena Vista, the official records of ded for sudden and rapid movements, it manœuvred no quicker, and got no nearer the enemy than the other light batteries that were on the field. And when the other light it was too expensive to travel through a country where forage was scarce, and it was finally organized into a light battery about 1850. Another evidence of the practical in efficiency of horse artillery may be found in the fact that when field artillery was required during the progress of the Mexican war, the batteries organized were not horse artillery, but light artillery, for horse artillery was found entirely inadequate to perform what was expected of it, although then the battery was commanded by one of the best light artillery officers in the U.S. army, Col. Bragg. The reason tery; that is, the cannoniers being discharged, sick, or otherwise, tad to be replaced by men drawn from foot compa nies, and you cannot make a horse artillery soldier in a month, therefore the battery, after leaving Matamoras, was hardly ever in a proper state of efficiency.

rifles and swords. The former weapon has been entirely is the only weapon worn by the cannonier, and that materially interferes with the duties in the mechanical and field manoeuvres of the guns. He ought not to be encumbered with anything that may interfere with the free acton of the body. The sword is the only weapon he can have. Let him be drilled properly with that, and he will have confidence enough in himself to defend himself against all at the fire from the gun would have had the desired effect. LIGHT ARTILLERY.

In compliance with previous notice, a portion of the friends of State Rights of Bladen county, assembled in the

nst.
The meeting was organized by calling Thomas J. Jones Esq., to the chair, and appointing Col Neill Kelly and J. W. Lesesne, vice presidents, and W. H. Dunham and R. M.

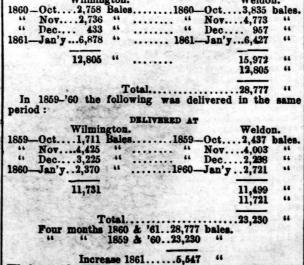
T. D. McDowell, Esq., having been called upon to explain the object of the meeting, regponded in a very forcible and appropriate manner—saying that the object of the meeting was to nominate a suitable person to represent Bladen County in the State Convention to assemble in Raleigh, at such time as the Governor may appoint.
It was then moved by Dr. W. A. Bizzle, that Thomas J

The meeting was then addressed by P. Murphy, Esq., Sampson, J. W. Ellis, Esq., of Columbus, Maj. J. A. Rich ardson, of Elizabethtown, and Lucian Holmes, of Wilming. ton, all defending Southern rights.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be sent to the Wilmington Journal and Fayetteville Observer, with request to publish, and other papers in the State be requested to copy.

Resolved, That the thanks of the meeting are due the Chairman, and other officers.

Chairman and other officers.
THOMAS J. JONES, President. W. H. DUNHAM, Secretaries. otton Hauled by the Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road Since October 1st, 1860. HAULED TO



Increase in 1859-'60 over 1858-'59....7,703 "

The crop this year will not fall short of \$8,000 bales, and \$2,000 to 3,000 bales have gone down Tar River; this in consequence of the non-construction of the Tar River Bridge on the Branch Road. This cannot happen again from the same cause.

Increase in 1859-'60 over 1858-'59....7,703 "

(1.) So much of paragraph (5) as in deeds (other than mortgages, marriage or in trust,) where the consideration is three and upwards, is hereby repealed.

(2.) Paragraph (6), requiring every broaders.

To the Editors of the Journal—Wilmington:
Generalmen: In your paper of the 8th, I see a communication signed "Light Artillery," in which the writer undertakes to argue the question of the relative efficiency of Horse or Light Artillery, as he calls it.

The object of the writer of this is not a controversy on the relative merits of the two kinds of Light Artillery, for it is all Light, or Field Artillery at last; and to show that there can be no mistake, I quote from the new tactics for the Army Artillery, part first, article first, as follows:

"ARTILLERY AND ITS DUTIES."

"The troops of the Artillery are divided into two kinds—

"The troops of the Artillery are divided into two kinds—viz: Foot Artillery and Light or hield Artillery.
"To the Foot Artillery belongs the service of siege, sea coast, garrison and mountain artillery, rocket batteries and the artillery duties of the park.
"To the Field Artillery belongs the service of the batteries which manæuvre with the troops on the field of battle.
"It is divided into two parts—Horse Artillery, which is generally attached to, and manœuvres with, cavalry, the

generally attached to, and manœuvres with, cavalry, the cannoniers being mounted on horse-back, and mounted Arllery, which is generally attached to, and manœuvres with, Infantry, the cannoniers marching at the sides of their

The writer ("Light Artillery") says he would recommend to the people of Wilmington a "Light" Artillery Battery, instead of a "Horse" Artillery Battery, "&c.—He means he would recommend a "Mounted" Artillery Battery, instead of a "Horse" Artillery Battery—as both

are Light Artillery.

The writer evidently does not understand the object of the organization of the Horse Artillery here. The company was formed as Cavalry, and upon the recommendation mainly of the writer of this, was changed to Horse Artillery, so as to enable the people of Wilmington and the State to have a mounted corps that could be made useful, should occasion require, as Cavalry for Mounted Patrol purposes, where the Rifle or Carbine is the only weapon they need; for artillery service, with an organization that insures the utmost celerity of movement and suddenness of attack at any point rejuired; when the Sabre is the only arm wanted, or the orps can serve on foot as Riflemen or Carbineers.

The writer of this has no word of disparagement for Mounted Artillery. He has seen them both do good service, but has not seen that superiority of those batteries with few horses over those with many horses.
With all the horses of the Ringgold Horse Artillery batte

ry there were so many disabled at Resaca de la Palma on he 9th of May, 1846, that in the pursuit of the enemy to the Rio Grande many carriages were reduced to two horses The opinion of Artillery officers, so far as the writer of this knews, is that for operations in presence of an enemy on the field, the mounted (on ammunition chests) Artillery is quite as efficient as the Horse Artillery, if the manceuvering is with infantry, but for a campaign, and where rapid marches are required, and for service with cavalry, the Horse Artillery is indispensable to successful operations. The whole question is then reduced to this.

Is a battery of Horse Artillery less efficient in the field because from casualities the number of horses may become reduced so that there will not be troop horses enough to mount the cannoniers, and a portion of them must ride on the boxes, (ammunition chests,) than a battery of Articlery where all the men ride on the boxes, and when the number of battery horses become reduced there are no spare horses to replace them This needs no comment.

In Major Ringgold's battery of Horse Artillery all the roop horses at "Polo A'to and Resaca de la Palma" not troop horses at carried a saddle with a cannonier on his back, ne also wore a harness complete, so that he could, in two minutes, be put in place of a disabled horse in the battery, which was frequently done. "Light Artillery" says, "when the other light batteries serving with the army were fighting on many a hard contested field, the only Horse Ar titlery battery in the army was left on the Rio Grande for

country where forage was scarce. is certainly news! was there any battle fought on the northern line in which Ringgold's, Ridgley's or Bragg's battery did not take part?-(this is the same battery manded at different times by these three officers.) How came Gen. Taylor to call on Bragg for a "little more grape"

if this horse artillery battery was " left on the Rio Grande? As for the superioriy of the services rendered by the gallant Duncan's Battery on the field at Palo Alto, the writer f this is not aware. All did well, as history has recorded. I think the horse artillery did quite as good service at Palo Alto as the mounted artillery, and on the following day it was the only battery in the conflict, until the enemy were flying. None of these things, however, prove anything about the relative merits of the two formations of artillery. The reason there were no other batteries of horse articlery formed during the war were, there were no more needed. Horse artilery is to operate with cavalry, and we had but two regiments of cavalry in the field during the whole war, hence

one battery was a full proportion. This communication is much longer than was intended and I will close it by saying, that I have recommended the combination of Artillery and Cavalry here simply as a mat-ter of usefulness in the various duties that may be required. I know it requires a great deal of training, and is attended with expense to the State to keep it up. The reason for arming the troopers with rifles, or carbines and sabers, was, as stated above, to make them efficient as to be equipped with the sabre, for the defence of the gun against an attack of the bayonet.

The State has no organization for Artillery provided for

by iaw. Steps are now being taken to have a corps of Ar-tillery authorized, and we may have a number of batteries of the different kinds, if proper encouragement can be giv-Respectfully, Feb. 9, 1801.

AN ACT "An Att Entitled Revenue," Ratified 16th Day of February, 1859.

. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North-Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That "an act entitled Revenue," which was ratified on the 16th day of February, 1859, be amended in the following particulars, to-wit: In addition to the exemption specified in section 25, there shall also be exempted from taxation, all such property and estate, and their profits, as may belong to State and County Agricultural societies, and be set apart and used by them for agricultural fairs; and all such and their profits as may belong to any church or religious society, and be set apart and used by them for Parsonages.
SCHEDULE A.

SEC. 2. The amendments under schedule A, shall be as (1.) Real property with the improvements thereon, including entries of land, shall be taxed annually fifteen cents (2.) Every toll bridge shall be taxed two and a half per cent., and every ferry one per cent. on the gross receipts during the year, whether the same be chartered or licensed

(3.) The provisions of paragraph (6) shall be construed to extend to interest received or accrued upon the subjects therein named. whether held in one's own right, or as guarand court, or as trustee or agent of any kind whatever.

(4) Hereafter, (\$1006) one thousand dollars shall be the minimum sum upon which a tax shall be imposed upon surgeon-dentists, physicians, and the other classes of per-

sons mentioned in paragraph (16.)

(5.) So much of paragraph (17) as limits the tax upon spirituous liquors, wines and cordials to such only as is intended to sell again, is hereby repealed. And this paragraph so amended is hereby transferred to schedule B he tax imposed by it shall hereafter be given in and paid under the same rules, regulations and penalties as are here-by prescribed in case of merchant's tax.

(6.) To facilitate the collection of tax imposed by para duty of every executor and administrator to set forth in his inventory, the names of the persons entitled to the estate both real and personal, and how they are related to the testator or intestate, under a penalty of one hundred dol-lars, to be recovered in the name and for the use of the SCHEDULE B.

SEQ. 3. The amendments under schedule B shall be as follows, to wit:
(1.) Every money or exchange, bond or note broker,

private banker or agent of a foreign broker or banker, shall pay the sum of one thousand dollars for each county in which he has an office or p ace of business, and every person acting for such broker, whether with or without compensation, shall be held and deemed a broker to all intents and purposes, in the place or county in which he be shall so act, and shall be liable for the above tax.

(2) Every person who is not a resident of this State, and

who shall come into this State in the capacity of, or as agent for a broker, and with the intention of exercising any of the functions of a money or exchange broker, shall pay the sum of five hundred dollars in each and every county in which he shall act as a broker, which tax shall be collected by the sheriff of the county, and be accounted for as other taxes.

office or savings institution, who shall deal in exchange, or who shall act as a money or exchange broker, shall be deemed and held as such, and be liable to the same tax as (4.) Every person who shall propose to act as broker according to the foregoing section, shall pay the tax to the sheriff of the county in which such broker's business is to be transacted, and take a license for the same, which shall outbrains him to act as broker are according to the same, which shall outbrains him to act as broker are according to the same, which shall outbrains him to act as broker are according to the same, which shall outbrains him to act as broker are according to the same.

authorize him to act as broker for one year; and any person who shall act without such license shall forfeit the sum of three thousand dollars, to be recovered by the sheriff of the county where such tax may be due, one-third of which shall go to the sheriff, and the remainder shall be accounted for as other taxes, and such person so offending shall be

(5.) Every bagatelle table, or other gaming table of similar kind, by whatever name, shall pay a tax of fifty dollars.

(6.) The tax imposed upon auctioneers in paragraph (18) shall hereafter be one-half of one cent. where it is now one

per cent.

(7.) Every non-resident merchant, drummer or agent who shall come into this State and sell any goods, wares or merchandise, by sample or otherwise, whether delivered or to be delivered, shall, before making such sale, obtain a written license from the sheriff of the county in which he proposes to do business, which the sheriff is authorized to have a such parson shall give bond with security ssue whenever such person shall give bond with security in the sum of five hundred dollars for the payment of a tax of one-half of one per cent. on the gross amount of his sales during the year, at the time, and under the same rules and during the year, at the time, and under the same rules and regulations as are prescribed for the payment of merchant's tax; and any person violating the provisions of this paragraph shall be liable to a penalty of five hundred dollars, to be collected by the Sheriff, four hundred dollars of which shall be accounted for and paid as other State taxes, and he shall be further liable to indictment as for misdemeanor.

(8.) The tax imposed on dealers in ready-made clothing (for males) in paragraph (20) shall hereafter be one per cent.

(9.) The proviso in paragraph (25) "that any person (9.) The proviso in paragraphic spirituous liquors, we shall be permitted to sell any spirituous liquors, we cordials, made from products of his own farm, with ing the tax in this paragraph imposed," is hereby a schedule.

upon exchange or specie drawn from any banks, is hereby repealed. SEC. 5. Here after the clerks of the County Courts shall have until the 10th day of April, in the year ensuing the taking of the tax list, to deliver to the Sheriff such a copy thereof, and under the same penalties as are prescribed in

the fortieth (40) section of said act.

The Crittenden Resolutions Analyzed, and their Practical effects upon the South and Southern and Border States, by a Correspondent of the Baltimore Republican.

TO THE PEOPLE OF MARYLAND. I am glad to see that you of the counties are aware of your danger, and that you are acting. Baltimore city has at length awakened, and perceives her danger. On the 1st of February her people assembled in council and expressed their sentiments, and prepared the way for action. I, as one of the people, endorse all of the resolutions except the one relating to the Crittenden resolutions, for reasons which will be shown presently. Let me remind you again that the rights which you and the South have claimed, and now claim, are no new rights, but they are as old as the Constitution.— The free States have robbed you of many of these rights.—
You are now asking only for the surrender of these by the free States, and that they, as well as those you yet retain shall for the future be guaranteed to you by the Federal Government, whose duty it is to do so. These old constitutional rights you freely and fully enjoyed, and you were secure in the possession of them until 1820, and until the free States obtained the ascendancy in Congress. The Supreme Court of the United States has said the South 18 upon perfect equality with the North, and that their conional rights are equal, and that it is the duty of the Federal Government to protect and guarantee these rights to all of the states, yet the Federal Government has not done so to It has permitted the North to rob the South

from time to time. Look at the action of the Committees of Thirteen and Thirty-Three in Congress, and at the Crittenden and other resolutions; do they give back or guarantee to the South their old Constitutional rights? These Committees have been in labor for some time, and have brought forth—nothing, unless it be "cockatrice's eggs." These Committees, ven now-after six Southern States have re-assumed the powers they once delegated—refuse to surrender up your rights; and they also refuse that the few which you still retain shall be guaranteed to you. "If they do these things in the green tree, what shall be done in the dry?" If they now so refuse you and the Border States, do hat you will be more likely to obtain them and be made secure in their enjoyment when Lincoln and his vampires have

control of the Federal Government and over you? I trow not. See how meanly, contemptibly, sparingly, nd niggardly some of the men on these committees and in Congress condescendingly propose to protect a small pitance of your rights, which they propose in their resolutions o permit you to enjoy upon conditions dictated by themelves, which conditions are exacted in violation of the constitution and laws, thus adding insult to the injuries the outh has received. These Crittenden and other resolutions are aiders and abettors to the aggressions and robberies committed by the North upon the South. Let us see to what an axtent these Crittenden resolutions go. These resolutions propose that the South shall give up to the North all of its rights above 36 deg. 30 min, or in 1,300,000 square iles of Territory equal to three-fourths of all United States erritory; and in all territory above that line slavery shall d that same is to be under the exclusive control of the North: hat the remaining fourth, or only 300,000 square miles south of said line, slavery is recognized as existing; and that when this territory is admitted into the Union as States, the States come in free or slave as expressed in their constitutions .-These resolutions propose that the South shall make further and greater concessions and sacrifices to the North than was ever yet made. It it not evident that this three-fourths of territory so given to the North will become free States? Has not the South given up and compremised too much al

What constitutional right has the North ever yet given up, or compromised? Not one. Why should the South always be expected to surrender its rights to the North? It is not "so nominated in the bond." These resolutions don't put the South upon an equality with the North; all conces ons and surrender of rights are to be made by the South, and none by the North. These resolutions are unjust, une qual, and humiliating to the South, and make the South admit its inequality with the North, which the North has alwas asserted to be the case, not only in respect to States, but also in respect to the people of these States beof their recognizing and tolerating slavery.

Out of this three-fourths of territory in which slavery is prohibited, and which is proposed you shall at once give up exclusively to the North, the North will, in time, make various free States, and, no doubt, the right will be given o negroes to vote, as is the case in New York, Ohio, &c., nd this right also will be given in all of the other free States. Negroes will then always keep the Republicans in then will be forever in power, will rule always the South or

This is one reason why the Republicans insist upon and citizens Let the South yield to the North, and their Citizen vote, and the Southern people be ruled by their runaway ties and probabilities, can it be possible that the border states are yet willing to be sacrificed by accepting the Crittenden or any other compromise? "Wouldst thou Crittenden or any other compromise? "Wouldst thou have a serpent sting thee twice?" Do you not see plainly that nothing less than the rights the Constitution now gives to you, and what the Supreme Court of the United States says you are entitled to, will suit you? This is why I reject he Crittenden and other resolutions, and why I ask you to lo so also.

these resolutions "the citizens of the Northern States and their property are to be protected in all their territory; the citizens of the Southern States with their property in one

Is this Crittenden compromise such an one as the Border Southern States are willing to accept? Have they been humbled so low that they will accept so dishonorable a proposition? Are these States willing to be thus robbed with their eyes open? Compromis a have been the cause of all the troubles that have befallen the South, and that has shattered what was once the Union. It is the "corrupt tree" which was planted in 1820, and has brought forth nothing but evil and poisonous fruit, which since then, and now is being gathered. Compromises of Constitutional and legal rights which are not based upon mutual concessions o lese rights, is robbery under an assumed name, and is comnitted by the stronger upon the weaker: the weaker all th ing conscious of the outrage yet not possessing the power to resist. The true Southern States, which are no longer in this Union of Free States and Border States, are aware of what is here said. Such compromises will They are watching the Border Southern States. which are almost in the serpent's coils, with pity and almost scorn. These Border States, have been warned, and he South now looks with suspicion upon them.

President in his recent message even recommends that the Border States accept this dishonorable and unjust rittenden Compromise; nay, he says the South ought to so-called compromises by which the South is to give up everything and the North nothing; reject all proposals and compromises which are less than your old rights, which you now have by words in the Constitution. If you cannot have these guaranteed to you, and if you are not to be upon an equality with the North, and if you are yet freemen and desire to live and die such, re-assume all of your sovereign power and rights by withdrawing those you delegated to the Federal Government, which has failed to protect your rights and liberties, and let your refusal be graven with "an iron pen." Feel for once, if only at this time, that you are sovereigns and freemen, and that you are the source of all political power and of human government, and that Federa and State Government are your creatures, agents and ser

You should decide by the ballot box before 4th March next, where Maryland shall stand, if you shall have delay ed doing so until that day, Hicks, Davis & Co's treasonable acts will have been completed. If Hicks is permitted to exercise his obstinate, determined and stubborn will, Mary land is then lost, and with her, all your constitutional right and liberties; resistance will then be useless and impossible and Maryland will be scorned and looked upon with contempt by the North, and will be a monument of utter con-tempt, scorn and cowardice to the South. Maryland's old and true sisters of the South have almost despaired of her and the other Southern border States.

They have borne all the heat and burden; all of the South-

ern States except Maryland are up and acting, and almos ready to announce their determination. Maryland has been ready to announce their determination. Maryland has been acting upon the principle that "her strength is to sit still," when she should have acted; her fate is almost that of Jerusalem; her institutions are well nigh destroyed, and she almost delivered up to her enemies, by reason of sedition and differences of opinion by her people, and by the people trusting too much to Hicks & Davis, and Crittenden's resolutions.

You are now called upon by reason of the perilous position of Maryland, caused by the treason of the Governor, as well as by being admonished by the military forces (which will soon be under the control of Lincoln,) which are day after day being augmented and surrounding you and other States, and which are now menacing you and Virginia, to exercise your high and ultimate sovereign rights and powers by acting for yourselves. This is one of your reserved rights claimed by you in your Bill of Rights. The time has arrived for you to resort to this last resort. Avail yourselves and act under these promptly and save Maryland by being true to the South. You are now called upon by reason of the perilous posi-

The Commissioners from North Carolina to the Souther seats in the Convention during open sessions. The Commissioners from Virginia are also in the city. The Commisee, appointed by the Congress to report articles for a Provisional Government, probably reported yesterday (Thurs-

the Texas ordinance of Secession passed the Convention of that State by a vote of 166 to 7. Gov. Houston have recognized the legality of the Convention of the people, and declared his attachment to the South, as well as his desire to see Texas join the Southern Confederacy. If no Confederacy is formed, he proposes that Texas shall set up for herself as an independent Republic. The military bill arming 10,000 volunteers has passed the House of Commons of this State. The bill also re-organ-

The women and children from Fort Sumter have arrived

It is said that all government telegraphic co

In the Anderson

By John W. Ellis, Governor of North Carol, Whereas, The following law has been en General Assembly of the State of North-Carol

AN ACT CONCERNING A CONVENTION OF THE WHEREAS, The present perilons condition try demands, in the judgment of this Get that the sovereign people of this State she Convention to effect an honorable adjust difficulties whereby the Federal Union is otherwise to determine what action will honor and promote the interests of North whereas, this General Assembly, on matter import. involving the relation of North C sisters in the confederacy, is reluctant to a policy without the sense of the people, in w government, all sovereignty resid SEC. 1. Be it therefore enacted by the State of North Carolina. and it is authority of the same, two thirds of all the house concurring. That upon the pass Gove nor of the state be, and he is her. sue a proclamation, commanding the Sheriff. tive counties in the State to open polls at the ion precincts, in said counties, on the 28th ry, A. D., 1861, when and where tote for members of the General Ass against a State Convention : those who w voting with a printed or written ticked, those who do not wish a convention, way, "No Convention;" also, to open sepa said time and places for the election of said time and places for the cheerion of delegation convention, to be assembled on such times as are ter provided; said polls to be superintended by

State of North Carolir

according to the provisions of sec. 6, chap. 52, Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That it shall be of the sheriffs to make out duplicate statements polls, in their respective counties, on the question vention and "No Convention," sworn to he vention and "No convenience the county court, one copy of which shall be depos said clerk's office, and the other copy transmitted to Governor of the State, at Raleigh, under the same rule. regulations, and under the same penalties, as are prein the case of the returns of the vote for elect dent and Vice President, as now prescribed by law, diately after said election.

appointed by the sheriffs, with the advice of the

peace, of the respective counties, who

ately after said election.
SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the dr the Governor, as soon as he shall have received the the Governor, as soon as its search have received the re of the sheriffs, in the presence of the Secretary of the Public Treasurer and Comp roller, to compare the r f votes for and against a convention; and if it shall appear to the new total rolled are in the new total rolled a that a mejority of the votes polled are in favor that a majority of the voces police are in layor of a contion, he shall forthwith issue a proclamation in such my as he may think proper, summoning the delegates elected to said convention, as aforesaid, to convene in Ralegation and the said convention as designate in his contact. to said convention, as aforesaid, to convene in Raleigh such day as he may designate in his said proclamming Provided, the day designated be not earlier than the elenth of March; and if a majority of the votes polled enth of march; and it a majority of the votes polled against a convention, the Governor shall, in ike manne sue a proclamation of that fact; and in that case, the sembling of the said delegates, elected as aforesaid the provisions of this act, is hereby declared to and of no effect.

and of no effect.

SEC. 4. Be it further enacted. That the election for tell gates as aforesaid, shall be held and conducted in the grates are affected in the grates. anner as elections for members of the General Asse and the vote shall be counted and the scrolls compared certificates issued in the same manner as prescribed by for members of the House of Common SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, That if a vacancy shall cur by the death, resignation or removal from the State, by the refusal to serve, of any person elected delegate foresaid, the presiding officer of the Convention shall is

may have occurred, after such notice as the convent order, to open a poll to fill such vacancy under the rules and regulations as hereinbefore prescribe, for election of delegates. Sec. 6. Be it further enacted, That the said conveni shall consist of one hundred and twenty delegates, and each county shall be entitled to the same number of delegates members of the House of Commons under the last

his writ to the Sheriff of the county in which such vacce

SEC. 7. Be i further enacted, That the mileage and diem pay of the delegates to said convention shall same as that of members of the General Assembly, paid in the same manner; and said convention shall power to fix the pay of all its officers, and of any repr ative to any convention or State, and shall provide for er expenses, to be paid out of the treasury as it may din shall have power to elect its officers and prescribe its members, not inconsistent with the true tent of this act. SEC. 9. Be it further enacted, That the said con-

shall have power to consider all grievances affecting Nor Carolina, as a member of the Confederacy, according to true intent and meaning of this act; the assent or dissent the people to the propositions herein contained, being repectively expressed by the vote, "Convention" or Convention" at the time and in the mode hereinbel vided. SEC. 10. Be it further enacted, That no ordinance of Convention shall have any force or validity until it is have been ratified by a majority of the qualified toters

mitted according to the mode prescribed for elections the people hereto being expressed as in preceding section SEC. 11. Be it further enacted. That no delegate ele

shall be permitted to take his seat in said convention in he shall have taken and subscribed to the following of any justice of the peace of Wake county, to wit: L. elemnly swear or affirm (as the case not do any act contrary to the act of the General Assen under which this convention is called; and that I will and faithfully discharge my duties as a member of this vention according to the best of my knowledge and ability so help me God. SEC. 12. Be it further enocted, That this act shall

force from and after its ratification Read three times and ratified in General Assembly 1st day of February, A. D., 1861. H. T. CLARK, S. S.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE of North Carolina. do hereby certify that the foregoing Given under my hand this 1st day of February, 1861.

Now, therefore, this is to command the Sheriffs of the pective Counties of the State, to cause an election to lead in the manner prescribed by said Act, on the 28th day of February, A. D., 1861, when all persons qualified to 100 for members of the General Assembly may vote for against a State Convention, and for delegates thereto; a they are furthermore enjoined to conform, in all respect to the requirements of said Act [SEAL] Seal of the State. Given under my hand and attested by the Gre Done at the City of Raleigh, this 1st day of February, By the Governor,

GRAHAM DAVES. Private Secretary.

Every paper in the State will copy the foregoing ith this notice, one time.

CONVENTIONS IN FEBRUARY.—Besides the Conve ions which met on Monday at Montgomery and Wastngton, the following movements occur in the Southern States during the present month : February 4.-Virginia, election for Convention 9.—Tennessee, election for Convention.

13.— Virginia, Convention meets. 18.—Arkansas, election for Convention. 25.—Tennessee, Convention meets. 28 .- North Carolina, election for Convention 28.-Missouri, Convention meets. The Arkansas Convention (if called by the

will meet March 4th, and the North Carolina Conv tion on the succeeding Monday, March 11th. In the elections in Tennessee, Arkansas and North Carolina, the people will vote for Delegates, and at the same time designate whether or not it is their will that Convention shall be holden. If a majority say "ave the Conventions will assemble at the times appoint In Virginia, Tennessee, Arkansas, Missouri ast

North Carolina, the action of their respective Convertions will be submitted to the approval or disapproval of the people. No action, we believe, has yet been taken in Ken tucky, Maryland or Delaware.—Charleston Courier.

A FIRE ARMS CONTRACT IN NEWARK FOR NORTH CAROLINA.—The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger gives the following item: If Superintendent Kennedy will look sharp, he will

ind a mannfacturer of fire arms executing a contract for one hundred thousand dollars worth of gun carriages rifles and other munitions of war, on account of Got ernor Ellis, of North Carolina. Said manufacturer and manufactory, however, are located in New Jersey, but far from Newark, and it might give rise to serious trouble if the Albany police were to invade the sold that sovereignty to look after the "contrabrands." contract in question is to be executed in thirty des from date; but in order to prevent the possibility seizure, the goods will be sent over the Camden & Alle boy R. R. to Philadelphia, and thence to Baltimore where a vessel is already chartered to convey them to their destination.

OIL FOR THE MILLION.—A letter from Tideouth the headquarters of the oil excitement, Pennsylvania, it the Pittsburgh Chronicle, says that a monster well has just been discovered. In forty-eight hours after it was struck, two bundred barrels were barreled up, and two large tanks and one flat boat were full, besides a great deal lost on the river banks, and the oil still continued to boil, roar and surge, and throw up a stream through a four-inch hole from forty to fifty teet high.

Horace Greely has been to Springfield, Illinois, and tor of that city, and it is have received gratifying assurances. Col. Fremont have that the laws will be ken of as minister to France under Lincoln.

The custom-house at New Orleans was opened on the 5th inst. under the government of Louisiana.

A rumor reached New Orleans on the 5th, that the Texts convention and passed an ordinance of secession by a volt of ayes 54, nays 6.

The Louisiana convention has passed the

dian over the British habeas corpus. The Louisiana convention has providing for two regiments—artillery and infanciant of 1,700 men.